

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 956.—VOL. XXXIV.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1859.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]

MR. BRIGHT'S REFORM BILL.

MR. BRIGHT has given the world the first instalment of his promised Reform Bill. It deals with but one part of the great subject—that of the distribution of members among the constituencies. It disfranchises boroughs and counties on a large scale, and enfranchises others on a scale equally splendid. The other parts of his plan are either held in reserve or have been sketched in his speeches at Bradford and elsewhere. He has renounced Electoral Districts, and says little or nothing of the remaining "points" of his charter. Long ere these observations shall reach the eyes of our readers, the document and its Schedules will have employed thousands of pens throughout the country. But these pens will not have been wholly employed in the task of criticism. Lawyers, election-agents, land-stewards, political jobbers, patrons of boroughs, local orators and managers, and a whole host of persons similarly interested in favouring or preventing the changes thus broadly stated, will have twisted and turned over the matter in every possible way, and twiddled the gains or losses to be expected by Whig or Tory, Liberal or Conservative, ultra-Democrat or ultra-Aristocrat, if the measure should by any extraordinary contingency become the law of the land.

With all proper respect for Mr. Bright's abilities, we must remind our readers that it is a very easy matter to draw up a Reform Bill. Mr. Bright has doubtless found no great difficulty in the work, or in the apportionment of his several Schedules. He can in all probability give excellent reasons for his Schedule A,

which condemns fifty-six English, nine Irish, and twenty-one Scottish burghs—in all eighty-six—to political extinction. He may be able to advance reasons equally sound in favour of Schedule B, by which thirty-four boroughs, each returning two members under the existing system, are for the future—if the Bright idea be wrought out—to return but one. He may be disposed and able to defend all his Schedules, from C to I, with equal justice. And, certainly, if we are to be ruled by numbers only, there is no solid reason why Gravesend should not return one member and Chelsea two; and why, if this be allowed, Dublin, Edinburgh, Southwark, Lambeth, Leeds, and Sheffield, should not return four; Manchester, Finsbury, Glasgow, Marylebone, and Liverpool, six; and the Tower Hamlets, divided into two boroughs, the very liberal allowance of eight members. But this arrangement presupposes a fact which many people are inclined to deny—that such places as the Tower Hamlets are inadequately represented by two members, and that four or eight would be fairer to them, and more advantageous to the country. Any average newspaper reader, without being an accountant, could cut up and rearrange our representative system after this fashion, with as much facility as the Abbé Sièyes concocted model constitutions for the French Republic before the First Napoleon swept them all away with his sword, and with as much completeness as, at an hour's notice, a smart attorney in the United States can arrange a constitution for any outlying portion of wilderness not yet incorporated into the huge dominions of Brother Jonathan.

But Reform—like Virtue—is, as everybody knows, one thing in theory and another in practice; and Mr. Bright's bill, which it is

so easy to draw up, and so easy to approve of as a mere effort of a theoretical mind and a brain with the organ of destructiveness largely developed, may be found so utterly repugnant to existing interests and franchises which it seeks to destroy—so distasteful to that Conservative instinct which was never stronger in the country than at the present time, so impracticable in its details, and founded upon so erroneous a principle—symmetrical as it may appear—as to be without the slightest chance of ever accommodating itself to popular sympathy, or of receiving that moral support from the educated and intelligent classes without which it is impossible to become law.

The main objection to it meets us upon the very threshold. Is it for the interest of this great Empire that mere numbers should govern us, because they happen to be closely packed together in great cities and grimy towns? Leaving out of view for the present a principle in favour of which some very sound and cogent arguments might be adduced—that we have too many members in the existing Parliament, and that two or three representatives for a borough are of no more value either to the borough or the State than one would be—we express unhesitatingly our conviction that Mr. Bright's scheme is founded upon a mistaken notion of the wants, wishes, and true interests of the country. The country wants to preserve and to extend its existing liberties. It does not wish to impair or to imperil them. Although Mr. Bright may deny the statement, we are not an ultra-democratic people; and none but a small minority desire us to become so. The aristocratic element is powerful both in town and country, and pervades the whole of



VIEW OF VALPARAISO, SHOWING THE PORTION OF THE CITY ON FIRE, NOV. 13.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

our public as well as of our domestic life. Among the great bulk of the mercantile and professional classes, who do not call themselves aristocratic, there is such a respect for property and intelligence that they would see with something like dismay the franchise taken away from all the smaller boroughs and bestowed with such large liberality upon places like Finsbury and the Tower Hamlets. Whatever we might have been in former times, when the taunt was levelled at our heads by Napoleon Bonaparte, we are not exactly a nation of shopkeepers in the present day. A majority of our people, both in the boroughs and the counties, will oppose, we hope, the attempt to hand over the Government to the small tradesmen of the towns and cities which figure in Schedules F and G. With the metropolitan boroughs (and everyone knows of what standing and calibre their representatives have hitherto been) returning no less than forty representatives, inclusive of two each for the two proposed new districts of Chelsea and Kensington, and the three English and two Scottish cities and towns of Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, returning twenty-six, and the twenty-three towns in Schedule E, each returning three members, in what hands would virtually rest the destinies of Great Britain? In these places the ten-pound householders would send to the Commons House of Parliament no less than one hundred and thirty-five members. Are these people, even on the theory of the sufficiency of a numerical majority to settle all doubtful questions of law and policy, and our place in the world—to be of more weight in the Government of the Empire than the whole of Ireland? and double the weight of the ancient kingdom of Scotland? Far be it from us to say that the shopkeepers and ten-pound householders of our towns are not highly respectable people; but respectable as they are, and estimable as they may be, we doubt whether public opinion, even in the towns and cities where they dwell, is prepared to hand over the Government to their mastery and discretion. With the disfranchising Schedules of Mr. Bright's project few, perhaps, except those who live and vote in the doomed boroughs, will be disposed to quarrel; but with the enfranchising Schedules a new set of reasons comes into play. Let the old, decayed, and rotten boroughs disappear, but do not let us call into being boroughs larger and still rottener—none the less rotten for swarming with people. Manchester will not be of more real weight in the government of the empire with six members than with two; and from eight members to the Tower Hamlets let us earnestly pray to be preserved!

Lord Derby will, we should think, be greatly satisfied at the step which Mr. Bright has taken. It will relieve his Administration of a weight of difficulty. The palpable impracticability of the project will make more easy the task of introducing a statesmanlike bill, whether that task be performed by the leaders of the Conservative or of the Whig party. Mr. Bright may for the future be a useful man in Parliament in criticising the performances or proposals of others; but as a constructor of a policy, or an author of Reform Bills, he has been tried and found wanting. He lacks the essential element of statesmanship. He is rash when he ought to be prudent. He can overthrow, but cannot build. The crowd may, perhaps, applaud his speeches, for in the sphere of popular oratory he shines; but as a law-maker he has had his chance—and lost it.

VALPARAISO.

VALPARAISO is one of the most important cities and seaports on the Pacific, in latitude 33° S., longitude about 72° W. It is distant from the capital (Santiago) about thirty leagues, the journey to which can now be performed in carriages, and is an interesting one, the scenery being diversified with fruitful plains, hills, and mountains. From the summit of the Cuesta de Prado there is a glorious view of the Andes and the plain on which Santiago is situated.

Valparaiso used to be described as consisting chiefly of a long narrow street, built under a cliff, and skirting along a broad sandy beach. Since then the cliffs, or rather granite hills, have been cut away most extensively for building sites; and the sandy beach, or Almendral, has now some ten streets, parallel with each other, many of them lined with mansions.

Adobe, or sun-dried bricks, were formerly the principal building material, and the houses were only one story high, on account of the frequent earthquakes; but of late years stone and burnt brick have been much used, and many of the houses are of several stories. The public establishments are extensive, and well built. These, fortunately, have been spared from the late calamitous fire, which entirely consumed blocks of new and beautiful houses, arcades, shops, &c.

The foreign population of Valparaiso is considerable—English, American, German, French, &c. Many of the principal merchants of these nations have their offices in the lower part of the town; but their dwellings, surrounded by gardens, are on the hills, from whence their is a lovely view of the mountains, with an occasional glimpse of the Andes. Then there is the bay, filled with ships of all nations, some bringing the manufactures of Europe, and in return taking away copper in very large quantities, also much silver and some gold. Wheat and other grain is exported in considerable quantities, also tallow, hides, wool, and other articles. An interesting feature in the rapid progress of Valparaiso is the construction of a railway to Santiago.

We have been favoured with a View of the Bay of Valparaiso (drawn by Mr. George Smith, of Iquique), from the hill of El Baren, which we have engraved on page 76. The View on the preceding page of the City of Valparaiso, showing the conflagration on the 13th November, is from a photograph. We gave last week a plan of the city, with some particulars of the fire, obligingly communicated by a correspondent at Valparaiso. His account is confirmed by the following details from the *Mercurio del Vapor* of Valparaiso, published on the 15th of November last:

The dreadful fire which took place on the 13th November has consumed the best buildings in Valparaiso, and occasioned the loss of not less than four millions of dollars, or £500,000.

Three streets and a square full of buildings have disappeared. The fine arcades and dwelling-houses of the Senores Edwards and Consino, the *Diario* printing-office, the Valparaiso Bank, the North American sawing factory, the beautiful buildings of Solar and Gatica, the excellent shops and millinery establishments contained in that part of the city, and of which Valparaiso had good reason to be proud, are now one mass of ruins.

The consternation produced by the event—the detail of a seven hours' struggle against the advancing flames, and the present aspect of the ruined buildings—can scarcely be described.

The fire, as far as has yet been ascertained, began in the kitchen chimney of the Union Clubhouse, in Edward's passage. At first it was expected that a strong wall would offer an obstacle to the advance of the fire, and the firemen concentrated the strength of their engines to this point. All efforts were useless. The wind swept the flames along with such violence that the adjacent buildings were easily ignited, and both sides of the Calle del Cabo was in flames.

The fire having reached the Plaza del Orden, it was thought possible to arrest its progress, and part of the block of buildings was blown up, with the hope of smothering the fire in the ruins; but the burning fragments fell scattered on all sides, and only served to increase the confusion.

The fire then advanced along both sides of two streets, several of the little houses on the hills also catching fire; but these were soon extinguished by the dampness of the soil, which is there still covered with vegetation, and by the rain, which fell unceasingly.

The direction of the wind changing, the progress of the flames was at length arrested by the last efforts of the heroic firemen, whose courage and perseverance underwent that day a hard trial.

It is not easy to calculate the number of persons who have been victims of the fire. Several firemen have been killed, and, it is said, there are about thirty wounded, besides many missing, who, it is feared, have been smothered in one of the buildings attacked, and which fell down. Property to the amount of about £346,000 is insured in native and foreign companies. All public amusements have been suspended in sympathy with the sufferers.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The last accounts from Paris are of a more pacific character than those of late received from that capital. It is alleged that the Emperor, listening to the representations which his Ministers and others have made to him respecting the aversion felt by all classes of the French population to a war, has relinquished, at least for the present, the supposed designs which have caused such general consternation in France and in Europe. All the Government journals have received strict orders to cease warlike discussions, and to adopt a peaceful tone.

The Portuguese Government has paid 340,000 francs to France as indemnification for the seizure of the *Charles et Georges*.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday publishes a Ministerial notification of a considerable amelioration of the passport system:—"The communications between France and Great Britain have been made the subject of special favours." By virtue (says the *Moniteur*) of a regulation of the 20th of November, 1858, the largest facilities, amounting in certain cases to a complete exemption from passport and the *visa*, have been granted to the inhabitants of the English or French coast who constantly pass from one country to the other by means of the regular steam-boat service. Moreover, Frenchmen desirous of making a short excursion to England can embark with a simple home passport, at the cost of two francs, delivered or *visa* by the prefectoral authority, instead of being compelled to take a foreign passport, which would cost ten francs. This is a great saving of time and expense. Finally, by a regulation of the 16th of December, 1858, the Minister of the Interior has revoked for French or foreign travellers entering our territory the necessity for the diplomatic or *visa* each journey."

"The Emperor of the French," says a Paris correspondent of the *Nord*, "is about to increase the number of his receptions. The high functionaries of the State and the ladies of their families will be received on Tuesdays and Thursdays. On the same days will be given a grand dinner, to which all the wives of general officers will be successively invited, with their husbands."

Austria, in imitation of the other great Powers, has decided on attaching a superior officer for military affairs to her embassy in France. Colonel de Loewenthal has arrived in Paris to perform these functions.

Lady Cowley, it is said, will not give her soirees at Paris this season. The extensive repairs going on at the British embassy will not be finished for a long time, and Lord Cowley and his family are living temporarily in Lord Holland's house.

The Mayor of Metz has published a notification that for the future the price of oxen and sheep sold in the market will be regularly placarded in the Townhall, in order to enable the public to prevent themselves from being overcharged by the butchers.

Mdlle. Espinasse, a nun, known as Sister Margaret Mary, has just died at her convent, in Toulouse. She was the sister of the late Minister of the Interior in France.

SPAIN.

The Senate has adopted the bill which fixes the effective of the army for the present year at 84,000 men. In the Chamber of Deputies a bill fixing the number of vessels and men of the navy for the present year had been presented. In reply to a question of M. Gonzalez Bravo, the President of the Council of Ministers said that he saw no objection to the telegraphic despatches received by the Government being published at the Bourse, the Chambers, and other public places. The *Espana* says that the Duc de Montpensier contemplates visiting Italy, but it does not state for what reason. A bill is passing through the Spanish Cortes for the construction of a railroad which is to connect Madrid with Portugal, by Badajos. A large Government subsidiary is asked, and supported on the ground that Spain and Portugal must, some day or other, be one kingdom.

ITALY.

A semi-official declaration in the *Austrian Gazette* says that France has made no application whatever, either that the foreign troops should be withdrawn from the Papal States, or that reforms should be urged upon the Pope—at least not for the last two years. This sets at rest the rumour of a war on that score for the nonce. Rumours of war are, however, still rife, and the preparations for it are on a vast scale—so vast, indeed, that those who hold the notion of a preparedness for war being the best guarantee of peace must be quite at ease with respect to the state of affairs in Italy.

AUSTRIAN ITALY.—The *Paris Presse* of Monday thus sums up the latest news from Austrian Italy:

Incessant movements of troops, all the roads blocked up by Austrian regiments and military matériel, an increase of the police force, the dismissal of one hundred and three servants of the Lombardo-Venetian Railway, revolutionary placards on the walls, seditious cries in the streets, and the refusal to pay taxes—such are the most remarkable facts which we find in the Piedmontese journals and in our letters from Italy. The Austrian officers in Pavia state openly in the cafés that they are the advanced guard of the army which will very soon invade Piedmont. "It is certain," says the *Opinione*, "that they have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for a campaign."

The Turin correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the 12th inst., says:—

At this moment, whilst I am writing, serious news has just arrived from Milan. Three hundred arrests were made last night in that city, and a great many also in Pavia. The garrison in this last place is being strengthened every day, and it now amounts to about 8000 men. The College of Ghislieri and other public edifices have been converted into barracks.

In a despatch from Padua, of the 12th inst., it is stated that on the occasion of the funeral of Profesor Zambrano the students committed some disturbances, which were immediately repressed. The classes have been closed. The population took no part in the tumult.

We read in the *Débats*, in a letter from Milan, dated January 13th:—

Every day, at five or six o'clock, troops arrive here by rail from Venice. As yet not a single Italian regiment has been seen, and those in Italy have been sent to the furthest extremities of the Empire. All Croata, however, being poured in upon us, and instead of the Hungarian regiments of Hussars we have quantities of Polish Uhlans.

PIEDMONT.—On the 13th instant M. Rattazi assumed the presidency of the Piedmontese Chamber, and returned thanks to the deputies for the honour they had paid him. Under other circumstances, he said, he should have declined the office; but in the present state of things he should believe himself highly blamable by refusing. The Honourable President then dwelt upon the increased necessity of harmony and union. He said:—

The present situation is serious; it calls for the utmost sacrifices on our part. The first and greatest of all is that which the country requires from us—the sacrifice of all personal susceptibilities; the sacrifice of all party spirit; in order that we may unite in one common thought and purpose.

Party divisions necessary and fitting in free States in time of tranquillity, are fatal in moments when we have to meet a common danger. The experience of the past is for us a trying school. Let us not repeat past errors; let us not once more allow history to stigmatise us as impotent because we are divided. All Italy now turns her eyes towards our Parliament. She places the fullest confidence in us; she does not even let us hear her groans. She gives us good advice—she tells us to be united and prudent.

The above remarks produced a profound impression upon the Chamber, and were received with prolonged applause. The cheers were redoubled when, at the close of his brief speech, M. Rattazi paid a warm eulogy to his Majesty King Victor Emanuel.

At the same sitting the Minister of the Interior presented bills relative to municipal reform and the reform of the National Guard. Both communications were received with marks of approval.

The Chamber of Deputies of Turin adopted on the 15th inst. the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. This document concludes with the following words:—

You have a right, Sire, to look hopefully at what may chance to come; for your people, in pondering over the important events of the last ten years, know by experience that your voice has never misled them, even when, a prey to grief, you recommended resignation or asked for sacrifices the necessity of which was not at first apparent. At present, Sire, your voice, influential and respected among all civilised nations, magnanimously expressing pity for the woes of Italy, will certainly revive the memory of the solemn promises which have as yet remained without fulfilment; and at the same time will tend to calm down blind impatience, and will uphold among the populations a firm confidence in the irresistible force of civilisation and the power of public opinion. If these consolatory thoughts and this appeal to public reason were to draw down perils or menaces on your sacred head, the nation, which venerates in you its sincere and straightforward Prince, and looks on you as the powerful intercessor with the various European Cabinets for the cause of liberty—which beholds all the anger of factions give way before the great example of your fidelity—which knows that in you and by you at last has been found the secret, lost for so many centuries, of Italian concord—the nation, we say, will to a man range themselves round your person, and show that they have again learned the ancient art of uniting the obedience of the soldier to the liberty of the citizen.

The reading of the Address was greeted with the loudest cheers from every part of the Chamber, and even the Ministerialists themselves are said to have been surprised at the unanimity displayed.

The Turin papers state that workmen are actively engaged at present in the Sardinian arsenals in getting all the Royal steamers ready for sea. They are to be used in transporting troops from distant garrisons to Genoa. The *Corriere Mercantile*, of that town, adds that the steamers *Vittorio Emanuele*, *Athion*, *Monzambano*, *Dora*, and *Tanara* have already set out on that errand, the first for Villafranca and the others for Sardinia.

A correspondent writes from Nice on the 14th inst.:—

A telegraphic message arrived yesterday from Turin, desiring General Mollard, who commands the division here, to be in readiness to embark with the brigade in garrison here and at Villafranca for Genoa. Two Government steamers arrived in the course of this morning, one in the port here, the other at Villafranca; and the 3rd Regiment from hence, and the 4th from the other place mentioned, take their departure to-night or early in the morning. The towns of Nice and Villafranca are left in charge of the National Guard. The report here is that the Austrians have strengthened their lines on the Ticino, and patrolled the frontier with Hulans, on the pretence of stopping deserters.

The movement of troops in Piedmont alluded to seems to be in accordance with the determination come to by the Cabinet of Turin—as stated by telegraph—to call in the distant garrisons, and concentrate them on the frontiers adjoining the Austrian possessions.

The *Independent* of Turin, in order to show that Republicanism is dead at Genoa, notices that a few days ago a drama of Montignani was performed there, entitled "A Marriage under the Republic"; and that when one of the actors exclaimed, as his part required, "The Republic for ever!" not the slightest echo from the pit responded to this once heart-stirring cry.

A letter from Genoa, dated Saturday last, says:—

Nothing is talked of but the probability of war. A club of young men has just been formed, with the title of the Society of Italian Independence. The members take an oath to give their loyal and hearty support to the Government in all that it may undertake, with a view to deliver Lombardy from the Austrian yoke. It is a remarkable fact, that most of the founders of this society were the last *Mazzini* of Genoa—that is to say, partisans of *Mazzini* and the military republic. This is a very important symptom, for with this spontaneous adhesion of the dissident party we may hope to see an end to all divisions in the great Liberal party, at the head of which our Government has marched for the last ten years. Another very important piece of news is the project of a modification of the law on the National Guard, brought forward among the very first business of the Session. It is proposed to make it obligatory on all National Guards to wear the uniform, and render this force liable to war service, it being the intention, however, only to employ it in garrison and other home duty. This plan will encourage volunteering into the regular army.

Glancing aside from the subject of war's alarms to a tenderer theme, let us follow awhile Prince Napoleon on his betrothal errand to the Sardinian Court. The Prince arrived at Villafranca on Saturday last, at noon, and visited his uncle, the King of Wurtemburg, at Nice, whence he departed for Genoa at five p.m. Prince Napoleon disembarked at Genoa at nine o'clock on Sunday morning, and arrived at Turin at three p.m. He was received at the terminus by Prince Carignan. The concourse assembled to await his arrival greeted him with shouts of "Viva Napoléon," "Viva il Rè," "Viva Francia," and "Viva Italia." The Prince drove direct to the Royal Palace, and was received at the foot of the grand staircase by the King and his Ministers. In the evening a grand representation took place in the Theatre Royal, in honour of his Imperial Highness. The first interview between Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilda took place on Monday afternoon. In the evening the Prince was present at a ball given by the President of the Council at the Palace of the Ministry. On Tuesday Prince Napoleon received the members of the Diplomatic Corps.

NAPLES.—The decree commuting the fine imposed upon the political prisoners has been modified by a Ministerial ordinance. The prisoners will be conveyed to Cadiz, and from thence transported to America, where they will be compelled to take up their residence. Poerio, who is an invalid, has refused the Royal pardon, because, in his opinion, it is equivalent to transportation.

The official journal publishes a decree, dated Foggia, January 10, 1859, which accords a diminution of punishment to those now suffering from the action of the laws.

Royal edict was issued on the 13th inst. which comprehends the whole kingdom. Councils of war will instantly be called in all places where political disturbances may break out. These councils will have to decide upon the indemnity to be granted to those States which have suffered injury, and their duty will also be to fix the amount of reward to be given to such persons as may have co-operated in the suppression of disturbances.

A decree orders the trial of political offences by military tribunals, and directs that their sentences be executed within twenty-four hours of being passed.

HOLLAND.

In the Second Chamber a bill has been presented regulating the conditions on which foreign insurance companies may be authorised in Holland. One of the stipulations to be insisted on is that each company keeps a special agent in the country to represent it.

PRUSSIA.

Sir James Clark, the physician in ordinary to her Majesty, has arrived at Berlin, ready to be in attendance on her Royal Highness the Princess Frederick William.

The Count von Hatzfeldt, Prussian Ambassador at the French Court, died at Berlin on Wednesday.

The Chamber of Representatives has elected Count Schwerin President, by 274 votes out of 316. M. Armin, the Conservative candidate, obtained only 38 votes. M. Reichenberger (Cologne), of the Catholic party, and M. Mathis, of the Left, have been chosen Vice-Presidents.

Letters from Berlin assert that very active negotiations are on foot between the Prussian and Austrian Governments. One rumour, noticed by the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, asserts that an offensive and defensive alliance between Prussia and Austria has been settled, but has not been formally concluded and signed, lest the susceptibility of the French Government should be aroused.

The prosecution of the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, published at Berlin, for an article in a recent number of the work on the Regency in Prussia, has terminated in the acquittal of the editor, Dr. Haym. The trial took place on the 15th inst. Dr. Haym defended himself and successfully. In a long and able speech he convinced the Judges that the article was not intended, nor calculated, to excite scandal, but merely as a searching examination of certain facts.

INDIA.—THE BOMBAY MAIL.

The following despatch, dated Alexandria, January 10, has been received at the Foreign Office:—

The steamer *Beraves* arrived at Suez from Bombay on the 6th inst. The dates are Bombay, December 24; Aden, December 31. The subjugation of the disturbed districts is rapidly progressing. The insurgents are dissolving before the merciful conditions offered by the Queen's Proclamation, and the dismantling of forts and disarming of the population are being carried on vigorously.

On the 1st of December Brigadier Troup's column met a large body of rebels at Biswa, in Oude, commanded by Ismael Khan. Our artillery and cavalry only were engaged, but the enemy made very little stand, and fled. The result of this affair was, that on the 4th Ismael Khan gave himself up, with a considerable number of adherents. Some others have since followed his example.

Tantia Topee is still at large. When last heard of he was supposed to be making for Oodipore, in Rajpootana.

On the 5th of December a party of rebel fugitives from the Fil Filib, at Biswa, eluding the vigilance of the British troops posted along the banks of the Ganges between Cawnpore and Kimong, crossed at once into the Doab, with the intention, it is conjectured, of joining Tantia Topee in Central India. This party, under Feroze Shah, mustered 900 horses, 300 foot, one small gun, and some elephants. On the 8th they were encountered by Mr. Hume, who was forced to retire upon Hurchandpore, where he occupied a small fort.

On the 12th the rebel party was at Tangcoo, moving south, plundering and burning as they went, and closely pursued by General Napier.

The following telegram, dated Gwalior, December 18, from Major Manakerson, gives the latest intelligence of them at Ramade:—On the 17th of December Sir R. Napier's force beat and pursued with slaughter for eight miles the rebels under Feroze Shah. Captain Meade, 14th Dragoons, captured six elephants. Captain Pretlyahn (Prettyman?), 14th Dragoons, wounded in the leg, and eight or ten men wounded—none killed.

UNITED STATES.

Congress has reassembled after the Christmas vacation, but has transacted no business of importance.

The schooner *Susan*, which surreptitiously sailed from Mobile several weeks ago with a party of Filibusters on board, has been wrecked on a coral reef sixty miles from Belize. They were kindly treated by the Governor of Belize, who sent them back to Mobile in the British war-steamer *Basilisk*, thereby earning, as it is stated, the gratitude of the American Government. This stroke of inhumanity on the part of the winds and waves will prove a heavy blow to Walker. There are reports that some Filibusters have landed at Puerto Cabello, and are about to enter Nicaragua, where they are to be joined by a body of "native democrats" who have already taken up arms. These reports, however, appear to be circulated by the Filibusters' friends, and their truth is extremely doubtful.

It is said that Brigham Young, backed by his Mormon friends, has resisted an attempt to serve a civil process upon him. No apprehension, however, seems to be entertained that any serious disorder will ensue, as the presence of General Johnston, with a strong body of troops, insures the maintenance of the United States' authority in Utah.

The last steamer from Vancouver's Island to San Francisco brought £40,000 in gold.

A terrible accident has happened on the Columbus and Mason Railway, by which about twenty persons were killed.

A snow storm of unusual severity has visited the Northern and Eastern States of America, and in some sections the drifts had completely blocked up the railroad tracks and suspended travel.

A Royal decree in the Belgian *Moniteur* of Saturday appoints M. Vanderstichelen to the Ministry of Public Works.

Accounts from British Columbia speak favourably of the miners' prospects.

Several native Indian addresses to the Queen are published in the *Gazette* of Tuesday evening. They are all most loyal in spirit and in expression.

The *Messager de la Charité* announces that the Eastern Church having now adopted the Gregorian Calendar, "for the first time for three hundred years, the two Churches united their voices on the same night to celebrate the birth of the Saviour."

Advices from St. Petersburg state that the Life Assurance Association, founded in 1835, with exclusive privileges which have just expired, will be continued as an ordinary joint-stock company. It is now permitted, however, to insure in foreign establishments, but the latter are not allowed to have agencies in Russia.

A telegraphic cable has been successfully laid to Constantinople and the Dardanelles. The operations for its prolongation to Candia and Egypt will be recommenced next spring. Another submarine telegraph will be laid between Constantinople and Scutari, which will be the head of the line to Bagdad. The Greek Chambers have voted 600,000 drachmas to connect Syria with the above telegraphic communication.

Father Ventura, the preacher at the Tuilleries, has published a book called "Un Essai sur le Pouvoir," which makes some sensation in diplomatic circles. He proposes the settlement of the Italian question by buying Austria out of Lombardy with a very large sum of money, and then constituting an Italian confederation, of which the Pope would be the President.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.—Alexander Cousa, a Unionist and Provisional Hetman, was on Monday elected Hospodar of Moldavia. The Caimacanie has already surrendered the reins of Government to him, and has taken the oaths to maintain the constitution.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.—The *Oesterreichische Correspondenz* (a Vienna paper), of Thursday, states that Sir J. Young was to have left Corfu on the 15th or 20th inst. Mr. Gladstone has summoned the Ionian Parliament for the 25th inst.

SERVIA.—According to the news from Belgrade of the 14th of January, Kaboubi Effendi has communicated to the Skuptschina that the Sublime Porte accepted the nomination of Prince Milosch. This intelligence has been received with demonstrations of joy. The *Constitutionnel* contains an article on the affairs of Servia, signed by its principal editor, A. Renée. This article confirms the statement that a conciliatory note has been received from Austria, and adds:—"The speedy solution of this difficulty, in which Austria makes an act of deference to public opinion in Europe, cannot but strengthen the confidence in the maintenance of peace, and complete the calming of the public mind." The *Constitutionnel* also confirms the fact of the election of Prince Milosch having been ratified by the People.

THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS.—The Royal Mailsteamer *Magdalena*, Captain Baynton, arrived at Southampton on Wednesday morning with the West India and Pacific mails. She brings 25 passengers, 669,295 dollars in specie, 894 scrons indigo, 155 scrons cochineal, four casks coffee, 118 bags cocoa. From the latest accounts from the Islands the weather was remarkably fine for the season, and the sugar crops of Barbadoes, Trinidad, and Demerara, most promising. The Islands had been unusually healthy. By a special act of the Jamaica Legislature on the 22nd of December the following additional dues were imposed:—Flour, 2s. per barrel additional; codfish, 6d. per cwt ditto; wheat, 3d. per bushel ditto. Coffee was rather lower in price: 37s. 6d. to 38s. per 100 lb. being the ruling figure. The Roman Emperor had arrived at Trinidad from Madras in 82 days, with 330 emigrants, including women and children.

SUGGESTION FOR SHORTENING THE VOYAGE BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND CHINA.—Attention is called, in the *Times* city article of Wednesday, to an impression that prevails that by a water-cut of twelve miles across the Malayan peninsula a saving of 1175 miles might be effected in the distance between Calcutta and China. At present the voyage from India to Canton involves a long detour by the Straits of Malacca, the whole of which would be avoided if a transit could be effected at a spot called the Isthmus of Kraw, situated at the southern extremity of the kingdom of Siam. The direct passage across the isthmus is stated to be fifty miles, and that by making use of a navigable river, a few miles of canalisation would alone be required.

Sir John Bowring appears to be interested in the scheme, and promises his co-operation. Indeed, the Government has given orders to have the matter thoroughly investigated.

THE RED RIVER EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—Professor Hind and his surveying party have returned from the Red River country. He reports favourably of the new territory between the Assiniboin and the Saskatchewan, which he visited during the summer. He states that Mr. Palliser and his party will winter at Fort Edmonton. They had crossed the Rocky Mountains and had returned to this side. Mr. Hind appears to think that the finest territory for settlement would be found immediately on this side the Rocky Mountains, and near the south branch of the Saskatchewan. The climate is mild, and there is very little snow. The timber is large and the water plentiful. He speaks favourably, however, of the whole Saskatchewan valley. The only drawback in the eastern parts is want of fuel: there is plenty of wood for the first settlers, however, and afterwards coal can be had from the west, where it exists in large quantities.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR JAMES RAMSAY, BART.



SIR JAMES RAMSAY, eighth Baronet, of Bamff House, Perthshire, was the eldest son of Sir William Ramsay, the sixth Baronet, by his wife, Agnata Frances, daughter of John Hilton Biscoe, Esq., of Hookwood, Surrey. He was born on the 28th of September, 1797, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the demise of his father, on the 17th of February, 1807. He married, on the 9th of February, 1828, Jane, only child and heiress of the late John Hope Oliphant, Esq., first member of Council in Prince of Wales's Island, by which lady (who died on the 2nd of June, 1842) he had no issue. Sir James Ramsay died at his seat, Bamff House, on the 1st inst., and is succeeded by his next brother, now Sir George Ramsay, the ninth Baronet, who married Emily, daughter of the late Captain Lennon, and has a family of three sons. This branch of the ancient house of Ramsay springs from Adam de Ramsay, a Scottish Baron, who submitted to Edward I. His descendant, Sir Gilbert Ramsay, nephew of Dr. Alexander Ramsay, physician to Charles I., was the first Baronet, being so created in 1666. Sir George Ramsay, the sixth Baronet, who was killed in a duel by Captain Macrae, was the uncle of the Baronet just deceased.

SIR WILLIAM LYONS, J.P.

SIR WILLIAM LYONS, J.P. of the city of Cork, was the second son of William Lyons, Esq., of that city, and was born there. Sir William Lyons, for many years past, filled a distinguished position in the public affairs of his native town. He was Mayor of Cork in 1848, and again in 1849. The Queen visited Cork in 1849, and Sir William then received the honour of Knighthood from her Majesty on the deck of the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*. In 1855 Sir William filled the office of High Sheriff of Cork. Sir William, besides possessing landed estates of considerable value, managed, during a long and successful career, the affairs of an extensive mercantile firm founded towards the close of the last century. By his wife, Harriet, daughter of Spencer Dyer, Esq., of Kinsale, he has left two sons. William, the eldest (unmarried), succeeds to his father's estates and the bulk of his personal property. Sir William's second son, Robert (M.D.), of Merrion-square, Dublin, decorated for services before Sebastopol, married, the 1st of July, 1856, Marie, eldest daughter of the Right Honourable David Richard Pigott, Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland. Sir William Lyons died at Cork on the 27th ult., aged sixty-four. On the occasion of being Knighted by the Queen, Sir William Lyons and his descendants were, by especial favour, allowed to bear in their armorial ensigns a Royal crown proper between two lions passant guardant in chief sable, and in base an ancient ship of three masts proper between two towers gules, being part of the arms of the city of Cork.

COLONEL PERCEVAL.

ALEXANDER PERCEVAL, Esq., of Temple House, in the county of Sligo, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sligo Militia, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Lords, was the only surviving son of the Rev. Philip Perceval, of Temple House, Sligo, and was born there the 10th of February, 1787. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He represented his native county in Parliament for ten years, and served the offices of Lord of the Treasury and Treasurer to the Ordnance. He received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford. Colonel Perceval was a stanch and consistent Conservative, and a firm and active supporter of his party when in the Commons; but his courteous manner, his humour, his cordiality, and frankness procured him friendship and popularity from all sides of the House. His high honour and integrity, and his many social virtues, endeared him to his family and associates, and secured for him the esteem and regard of all who knew him. Colonel Perceval married, the 11th of February, 1808, Jane Anne, eldest daughter of the late Colonel L'Estrange, of Moystown, King's County, by which lady, who died the 20th of January, 1847, he leaves four sons and six daughters. Two of the daughters are married—viz., Mrs. Guinness and Mrs. Willoughby-Wynne—who are the wives of clergymen. Colonel Perceval died, much regretted, on the 9th ult.

THE DUCHESS OF CLEVELAND.

HER GRACE, SOPHIA, DUCHESS OF CLEVELAND, was the eldest daughter of John, fourth Earl Poulett, by his first wife, Sophia, only daughter of Admiral Sir George Pocock, K.B., and his wife, Sophia-Pitt, widow of Commodore Digby Dent, and youngest daughter of George Drake, Esq. The Duchess was also sister of the late Sir George Pocock, Bart., M.P., and aunt of the present Sir George Edward Pocock, Bart. She was born on the 16th of March, 1785, and was married, on the 16th of November, 1809, to Henry, second and present Duke of Cleveland, K.G. Her Grace died on the 9th inst., after a short illness, at the family seat, Raby Castle, Darlington, in the county of Durham.

MRS. WORDSWORTH.—The widow of the poet Wordsworth died at Rydal Mount, near Ambleside, on Monday night last, the 17th. She had reached beyond the age of fourscore years, and passed away tranquilly after a short illness. She was of great assistance to her husband in all the works he gave to the public that she was a not unimportant member of the literary world, though a silent one. Her life was long, and it was as pure, beautiful, and useful as the most ardent admirer of English domestic character could imagine. The poet could not have been blessed with a household companion more meet for him; and, better still, the poet knew and felt the blessing he possessed in such a companion:—

A perfect woman, nobly planned,
To warn, to comfort, and command;
And yet a spirit still, and bright,
With something of angelic light.

For some years past Mrs. Wordsworth's powers of sight had entirely failed her; but she still continued cheerful and "bright," and full of conversational power, as in former days. Quiet as her life was, there are few persons of literary note to whom she was not known, and very general will be the regret for the loss of so excellent a woman.

The Duchess of Parma left her capital on the 13th for Venice, in company with Princess Margaret, intending to pass some days with the Count de Chambord and the Duchess de Berry.

THE MISSING VESSEL "SAPPHO."—It has been announced to the friends of the officers and men belonging to her Majesty's sloop of war *Sappho*, 12, Captain F. Moreshy, that, in the event of the Admiralty receiving no further information relative to that ship, the name of the vessel is to be removed from the next edition of the "Navy List."

DR. SWINEY'S BEQUEST.—A joint meeting of the College of Physicians and the Society of Arts was held on Thursday last, at the house of the Society of Arts, in the Adelphi, at which a silver cup, value one hundred pounds, containing gold coin of the same amount, and which had been previously awarded, under the will of the late Dr. George Swiney, to Mr. Alfred Swaine Taylor, for his work on medical jurisprudence, was presented to that gentleman. The chair was taken on the occasion by C. Wentworth Dilke, Esq.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.—The Master of the Rolls has introduced competitive examinations into the department over which he presides. Henceforth not only will the introduction to that service be regulated by examination, but promotion to the appointments of assistant keepers of the second class will depend entirely on the merits and good conduct of the candidates. From the miscellaneous nature of the Rolls, State papers, and documents now for the first time collected in the New Repository, and their various uses for legal, historical, and antiquarian purposes, an amount of knowledge, skill, and experience is required in every officer of the Record establishment which can be more easily dispensed with in less literary branches of the public service.

THE BURNS PRIZE POEM.—I am informed (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) that the judges have made their award of the fifty guinea prize offered by the Crystal Palace Company for the best poem in honour of the poet, though they have not yet sent in their report to the directors. The number of poems on which these gentlemen—a literary Minos, *Aeacus*, and Rhadamanthus—have had to pass judgment has exceeded 600. In this vast mass of rhyme there must have been loads of rubbish; but I am assured that the chaff has given more grains of wheat than the judges themselves had anticipated, and that they are anxious that a selection of some twenty or more of the unsuccessful poems should be printed with the one to which they award the prize. I am assured by one of the judges that the bulk of the poems sent in for the Crystal Palace prize appear, by internal evidence, to have emanated less from the literary class than from merchants' clerks, lawyers, young men employed in railways and warehouses, and even common labourers. Some, for example, have been sent in endorsed on dead skins; one is said to be the composition of a labourer's daughter, who was never fifteen months at school, nor fifteen miles away from her home; and one is even said to be the *bora bora* composition of a north country labourer, who cannot read nor write, and who must thus have both made acquaintance with Burns, and sent in his poem, by proxy of some better-educated neighbour.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

HER MAJESTY, by the well-known "Victoria R." of her hand and pen, has, in compliance with the resolutions of her Lords and Commons, torn from the Book of Common Prayer of the Established Church the 5th of November, the 30th of January, and the 29th of May. King James I., King Charles I., King Charles II., and King William III., are no longer to be prayed for in our churches and cathedrals. The ghost of Guy Fawkes will gladden over the abolition of the form of prayer for his yearly condemnation. As King Charles I. is no longer a martyr, Protector Cromwell must have a statue. The regicides who survived the Restoration will nod approbation to one another that the 29th of May is no longer a Church of England observance. And as for King James II., he will rejoice that the landing of King William at Torbay is out of the Prayer-book of the church he deserted; while Lord Macaulay will probably rest content with the extreme worship he has paid in the page of history to the hero William. And thus the right divine of Kings is being pared to a religious nothing by Royal free-will.

Tuesday next is the centenary of the birth of "Robert Burns, Poet," for so he chose, and with a full and perfect right, to describe himself on the title-page of a book he studied, called "A Treatise on Ploughs." The festival of the Ayrshire ploughman-poet's birth will be celebrated on that day in Edinburgh and Glasgow, in Dundee and Dumfries, in Ayr and Aberdeen—and, indeed, throughout all "broad Scotland." In England it will be celebrated in at least twenty different quarters. In the Crystal Palace at Sydenham an Ode will be sung to the poet's memory, and a prize poem recited—English and Irish as well as Scottish tongues and hands making cheerful sounds of recognition and delight. It has been well said in one line—

A king's or poet's birth doth ask an age;
and it is asserted by Burns's admirers that another century will not produce us another poet of the same faculty divine as the Ayrshire poet-ploughman.

We have the pleasure of printing—and for the first time—the first Ministerial recognition south of the Tweed of the genius of Robert Burns. It is well known that Doctor Addington, afterwards Lord Sidmouth, urged on Mr. Pitt the propriety of doing something for Burns—or making him something more than a low-paid exciseman; that Mr. Pitt approved—promised—and pushed the bottle on to Harry Dundas. It was much in this way that *Hudibras* Butler was used by Zimri Buckingham. But to the Burns letter. Here it is:—

TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF STAMPS, SOMERSET HOUSE.

Treasury Chambers, Aug. 16, 1832.

Gentlemen,—Having laid before the Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury your report of the 20th ultimo, recommending Robert Burns for superannuation, I am to acquaint you that, although it does not appear that Mr. Burns has any claim on account of good services to entitle him to any alteration beyond the average, yet, taking into consideration the great literary talents of his father, and that he himself is labouring under pecuniary embarrassments, and in an ill state of health, my Lords are pleased, under the circumstances of the case, to authorise you to place him on the Superannuation List of your department, at the allowance of £120 per annum. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

T. SPRING RICE.

And with this One Hundred and Twenty Pounds a year "Bob, the poet's son," the child of his right hand and joy—very like his father in face, and a poet withal—retired to Dumfries and whiskey, and there died. We—in no way to our shame, certainly—have sat with him in the Globe tavern, at Dumfries, drinking whiskey and discussing song into a period of time more than a wee short hour ayont the twal. The sons of no great author of our country have ever witnessed such a wide-spread confirmation of their father's fame, after his half century of death in the flesh has gone by, as the sons of Burns will witness on Tuesday next; nor will our colonies fail on the great occasion of world-wide recognition.

The following letter touching Oliver Goldsmith tells its own story. The writer has given us his name:—

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

TEMPLE, Jan. 13, 1859.

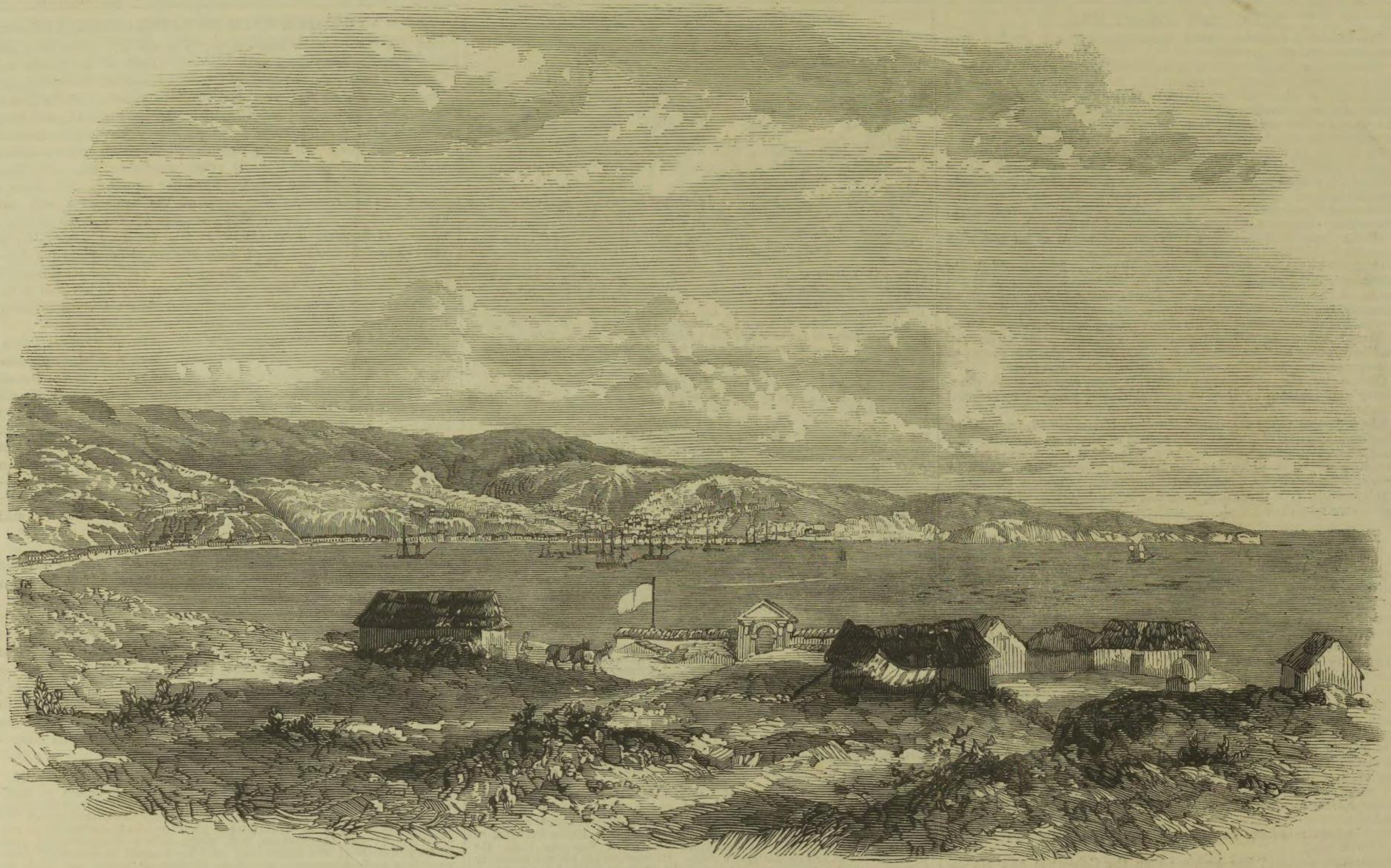
Sir—I have not observed that your Journal, which generally records matters of interest to the admirers of literature and art, has yet given any comment on the memorial (a most unworthy one by-the-way) that has been placed on the ground adjoining Temple Church in honour of the poet, dramatist, and essayist, whose memory is, perhaps, more affectionately dwelt upon than that of any other of equal or greater fame—Oliver Goldsmith. I was more especially anxious that some notice should be taken of this memorial, as I believe that, although it does, without doubt, point out the spot beneath which his remains were placed, it gives no assurance that it is now their resting-place. My doubt arises from a fact perfectly notorious, that some time back a general exhumation was made on the ground upon which the memorial stands. I dare say, with many others, that some inquiry should be made whether, during the process, any distinction was made between our Goldsmith's remains and commoner dust. Perhaps some of your readers may be able to throw some light upon this.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

J. R.

Perhaps Lord Chief Baron Pollock or Mr. John Forster will answer the very proper question of our correspondent.

Our American brethren will like to hear that America is about to send to England a ripe scholar to complete his studies of Chaucer in Chaucer's native country. Professor Child, of Harvard College, is to be in England next month. The Professor gave us a good edition of Spenser in 1855, and has recently printed eight volumes of old ballads and popular poetry. He will find English scholars ready to receive him with a warm hand, and just as ready to assist his studies towards a new, and in America much-looked-for, edition of Chaucer.



THE BAY OF VALPARAISO.—SEE PAGE 74.

attention to discipline as if they had been on the parade-ground. The result was that when the after-part of the vessel had been so burnt that only the shell remained (the steamer was iron-built) the flames were suppressed. The soldiers were fortunately able to throw overboard all their ammunition, and to clear the magazines of nearly all the powder. After a lapse of several days, during which the ship encountered a violent gale, and was in imminent peril of

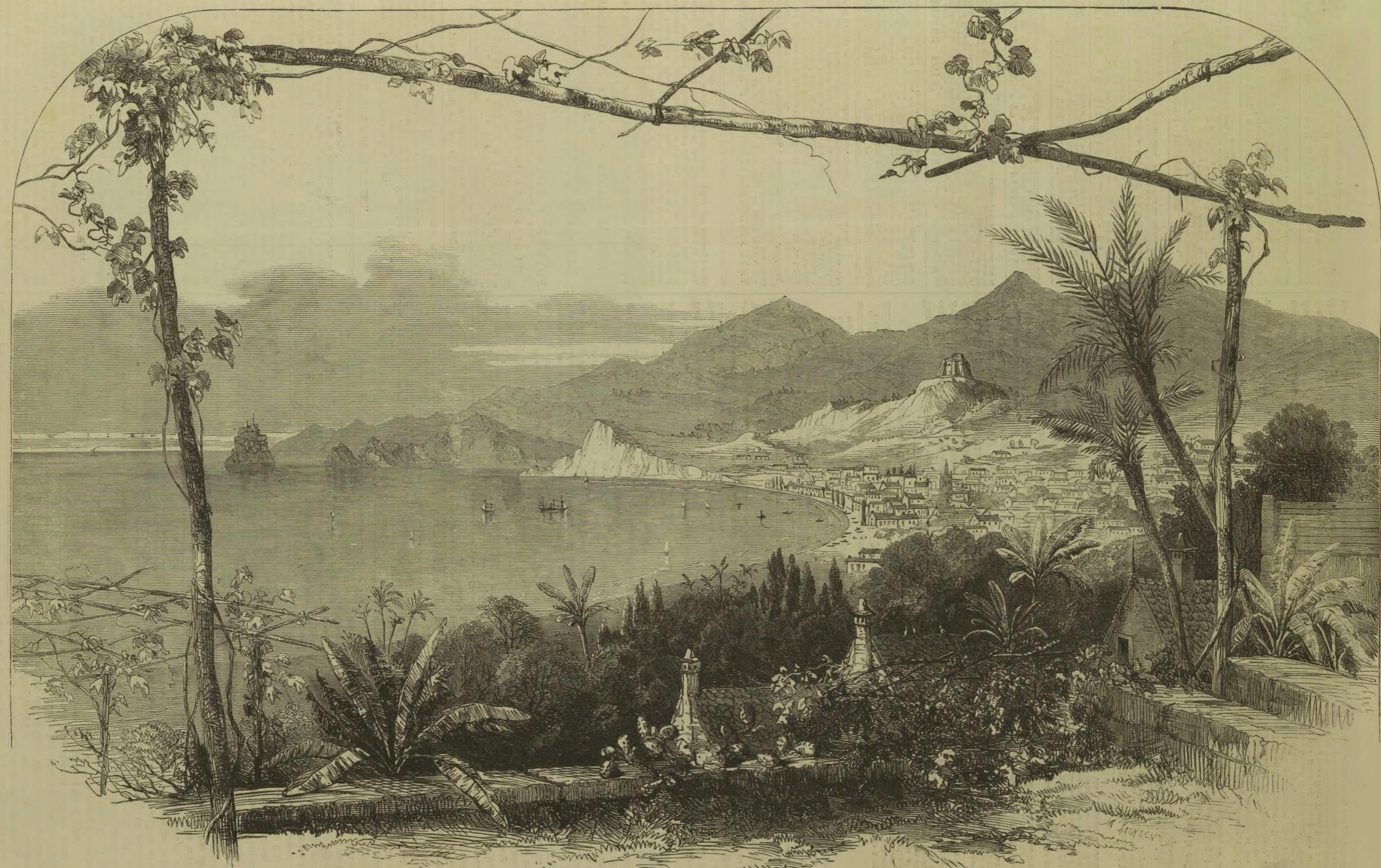
of sinking, she arrived in safety at the Mauritius, without the loss of a single life.

Our Engraving is from a photograph which was taken of the vessel at Mauritius, and shows the after-part of the ship—a mere shell, all the woodwork being completely destroyed, the mizenmast being reduced to a piece of charcoal. The hole in the port quarter was caused by the exploding of one of the gunpowder magazines.

Captain Castle has recently arrived in England, and it is proposed to present him with a testimonial for the coolness, courage, and skill displayed upon that memorable occasion, when, with the assistance of the officers and crew under his command, aided by the troops on board, he succeeded in saving the lives of all who embarked in the vessel, amounting, with women and children, to more than 450 persons.



THE AFTER-PART OF THE "SARAH SANDS" (IRON-BUILT STEAMER), WHICH WAS PARTIALLY DESTROYED BY FIRE IN NOVEMBER, 1857.



VIEW OF FUNCHAL MADEIRA, TAKEN FROM A POINT EAST OF THE CITY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

FUNCHAL, MADEIRA.

A THOUSAND pities that the barbarous quarantine regulations now enforced by the Portuguese Government should be the means of deterring many anxious patients from seeking an asylum in this earthly paradise. Our readers are perhaps not aware that passengers arriving at Madeira (supposing their ship cannot present a "clear bill," as it is called) have not now the option of going into the lazaretto, as heretofore. That charming abode is closed, and they must go on by the ship in which they came to her destination (be it Canton or Valparaiso); or, should Madeira happen to be their destination, she must proceed to Lisbon, and perform quarantine there, returning in due time, if so disposed. All this is very barbarous, and not what we expect from a civilised nation.

Instead of the hundreds of English who used to visit Funchal every winter, dozens only now arrive, and the place is decidedly "going down." Indeed, this downward tendency has steadily progressed since the failure of the vine in 1852. It is a charming residence, however, and persons about to risk a possible voyage to Canton, by shipping for Madeira, may like to see what sort of place Funchal is.

The accompanying Sketch is taken from a point on the road leading to the lazaretto, east of the city.

"I do not know a spot on the globe," says Captain Marryat, "which so astonishes and delights, upon first arrival, as the Island of Madeira. The voyager embarks, and is, in all probability, confined to his cabin, suffering under the dreadful prostration of seasickness. Perhaps he has left England in the gloomy close of autumn, or the frigid concentration of an English winter. In a week he again views that terra firma which he had quitted with regret, and which, in his sufferings, he would have given half that he possessed to regain. When he lands upon the island, what a change! Winter has become summer; the naked trees which he left are exchanged for luxuriant and varied foliage; snow and frost, for warmth and splendour; the scenery of the temperate zone for the profusion and magnificence of the tropics: a bright blue sky, a glowing sun, hills covered with vines [alas! no more], a deep blue sea, a picturesque and novel costume, all meet and delight the eye, just at the precise moment when to have landed on a barren island would have been considered a luxury."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 23.—3rd Sunday after Epiphany.
MONDAY, 24.—Frederick the Great born, 1712. 145m., p.m.
TUESDAY, 25.—Princess Royal married, 1858. Moon's last quarter, 8h.
WEDNESDAY, 26.—Sardinia joined England and France, 1858.
THURSDAY, 27.—Independence of Greece proclaimed, 1832.
FRIDAY, 28.—Khalif invested by the Russians, 1854.
SATURDAY, 29.—George III. died, 1820. Reformed Parliament met, 1833.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 29, 1859.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 7 25	5 46	6 7	6 25	6 49	7 10	7 32
7 3	7	7	7	7	7	7
11 6						

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ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under Miss LOUISE PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON's Management. On MONDAY and Every Evening, Mrs. HARRISON's highly-successful Opera, SATANELLA; or, the Power of Love. Characters by Miss Louise Pyne, Miss Rebecca Isaacs, Miss Susan Pyne, Mr. George Honer, Mr. A. St. Albyn, Mr. H. Corri, Mr. Weis, and Mr. W. Harrison. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. With the New Pantomime, LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD: Muses, W. H. Payne, Frederick Payne, Henry Payne, Flexmore, and Barnes; Miss Clara Morgan, and Milles. Morlacchi and Pasquale.—Doors open at half-past Six, commence at Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On Monday, Miss Amy Sedgwick for the last time as Constance, in THE LOVE CHASE. On Tuesday and Wednesday, THE SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER, in which Mrs. W. C. Forbes, from the principal theatres of the United States, will make her Third and Fourth Appearance in London, in the character of The Widow Cheery. On Thursday, THE BUSYBODY, Marplot, Mr. Buckstone; Miranda, Miss Reynolds. Friday, THE HUNCHBACK. Julia, Mrs. W. C. Forbes; her Last Night but One. Saturday, THE SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER. After the Comedies, every evening, the Pantomime of UNDINE. The last Morning Performance of the Pantomime on Thursday next, Jan. 27. Doors open at Half-past One, commence at Two, and conclude by a Quarter past Four.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—FAREWELL SEASON OF MR. CHARLES KEAN as MANAGER.—Monday, HAMLET; Tuesday, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE; Wednesday and Saturday, THE COESIAN BROTHERS; Thursday, MACBETH; Friday, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING; and the PANTOMIME, Every Evening.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Manager, Mr. EDMUND FALCONER.—Immense Success.—On MONDAY, JAN. 24, and during the week, New Drama, THE SISTER'S SACRIFICE: Madame Celeste, Mrs. Keely, Miss St. George, Messrs. Emery, J. Rogers. The SIEGE OF TROY, with its Gorgeous Scenery and Pantomime.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.—During the Week THE GIPSY GIRL OF MADRID, SCENES in the CIRCLE, and HARLEQUIN MUNCHALON. The last Morning Performance of the Pantomime Jan. 29, at Two o'clock. Dress Circle, 4s.; Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Stage Manager, Mr. B. Phillips.

STANDARD THEATRE.—The GREAT PANTOMIME and its Gorgeous Transformation.—On Monday and During the Week, QUEEN ANNE'S FEASTING; or, the Good Fairy of the Magic Mint. Clown, Tom Mathews. To conclude with THE MAID AND THE MAGPIE.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Patron, His Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT.—Important Novelty—the Italian Salmender, Signor Buono Core, walking in the midst of flames uninjured in his Patented Prepared Dress. Childe's Phantasmagoria. Dissolving Views of Don Quixote. Lectures on Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Moule's Photogenic Light, Music, &c., &c. Harp Performance, by Frederick Chatterton, Esq. Madrigals, &c., by the St. George's Choir. The next and last Distribution amongst the Juveniles of the Gifts from the Wheel of Fortune will take place on Wednesday, the 25th Inst., Morning and Evening. Managing Director, R. I. LONGBOTTOM, Esq.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—EXETER HALL.—Conductor, MR. COSTA.—On FRIDAY NEXT, 28th January, will be repeated Mendelssohn's ST. PAUL. Vocalists, Mrs. Sunderland, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. H. Barnby, and Signor Belotti. Tickets 2s., 5s., and 10s. 6d. each, at the Society's office, No. 6 in Exeter-hall. The next Concert will take place on Thursday, Feb. 3, being the 59th Anniversary of the birth of Mendelssohn. Particulars will be announced on Saturday, the 29th Inst.

MUSICAL UNION.—THREE SOIRES before EASTER at ST. JAMES'S HALL, March 8, 22, and April 5. Subscription, One Guinea. Subscribers of 1858 wishing to retain their Reserved Seats, to notify the same before February, to Cramer and Co., Chappell and Co.; by letter, to J. Eliza, Director. Members declining to subscribe to the Matinées, to notify the same, before February, to Mr. Eliza.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S CHINA is Open Every Evening (including Saturday) at Eight; and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Afternoons at Three o'clock. Seats, numbered and reserved, which can be taken in advance from the plan at the EGYPTIAN HALL, every day, from Eleven to Four, without any extra charge. 2s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

MR. SIMS REEVES IMITATED in VOICE, MANNER, and APPEARANCE, in the most Wonderful Manner, by Mrs. HOWARD PAUL, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, Every Night (except Saturday), in the Comic and Musical PATCHWORK, pronounced the most Animated and Sparkling Entertainment of the Day. Morning Representation every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three.—Stalls, 2s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Commence at Eight.

SIXTH YEAR OF THE PRESENT ENTERTAINMENT. THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their Original Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES from NATURE, will appear at HULL, Jan. 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28.

THE COLOURED OPERA TROUPE, Every Evening, at the OXFORD GALLERY, Regent-circus. The Coloured Opera Troupe will take their First Provincial Tour early in February. Engagements, Letters, &c., address Mr. ALBAIN, Ox'd Galler.

GEOLOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, London.—PROFESSOR TENNANT, F.G.S., will commence a COURSE of LECTURES on GEOLOGY on FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, at Nine o'clock. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday, at the same hour. Fee, 4s. 12s. 6d. R. W. JAFF, D.D., Principal.

ART-UNION of LONDON.—SUBSCRIPTION ONE A GUINEA.—Prizeholders select from the Public Exhibitions. Every Subscriber has a Chance of a valuable Prize, and an impression of a large and important Engraving by C. W. Sharpe, from the celebrated picture by W. P. Frith, R.A. (the property of her Majesty). "Life at the Sea-side." GEORGE GODWIN, } Honorary Lewis Pocock, } Secretaries. 44, West Strand.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS will READ at ST. MARTIN'S HALL, on FRIDAY, Jan. 28, at Eight o'clock, THE POOR TRAVELLER, MRS. GAMP, and THE TRIAL from PICKWICK. The doors will be open at Seven. Stalls (numbered and reserved), 4s.; Centre Area and Balconies, 2s.; Back Seats, 1s. Tickets at Messrs. Chapman and Hall's, Publishers, 193, Piccadilly; and at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre.

BARNUM'S FIFTH and LAST ENTERTAINMENT at ST. JAMES'S HALL.—FRIDAY, Jan. 28, MONEY-MAKING and HUMBUG, with Original Anecdotes, Experiences, and Pictorial Illustrations. "St. James's" Hall was crowded in every part. The largest portion of the audience consisted of ladies.—Morning Advertisements.

Every corner of the hall was filled with a fashionable company. The number of ladies present was a fact which could not fail to elicit general remark.—Daily Telegraph.

Open at Seven, commence at Eight. Carriages for a Quarter to Ten. Stalls, 2s.; Balcony, 2s.; Body of Hall and Gallery, 1s. Tickets and Places may be secured in advance, without extra charge, at Chappell's, Mitchell's, Cranmer and Beau's, Jullien's, Keith's, 48, Cheapside; and at the Hall.

NEW COLLEGE, 31, Arundel-square, Barnsbury-park, N.—a few minutes' distance from Highbury Station, and the Favorite and Kentington Omnibus stand—on combined English and Continental principles. Directed by MR. ADOLPH OPFEL, with the assistance of resident Graduates of Oxford Halle, Paris, and other highly qualified teachers. The course of study embraces Greek, Latin, Hebrew, English, German, French, Italian, Mathematics, and all the requisites of a first-class education. For Prospectuses apply to the Director.

EDUCATION in France, Germany, Belgium, and England. Messrs. HEINE and CO., 2, Duke-street, Adelphi, W.C. Agents for 400 Colleges and Schools, place Pupils according to requirements. Prospectuses and information without charge. Governesses and Tutors introduced free of expense. Schools transferred.

WEST CAMBERWELL COLLEGiate and COMMERCIAL SCHOOL NORTHAMPTON HOUSE, Denmark Hill. The Term commences on the 26th January. Prospectuses with full particulars forwarded on application as above.

THE BURNS CENTENARY FESTIVALS.

OUR ARTISTS are busily engaged in illustrating some of the most interesting incidents connected with the Poet's life, and in depicting scenes in Ayrshire and Dumfries-shire associated with his memory. These Illustrations, with Sketches of a few of the principal of the forthcoming Festivals, will appear in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of January 29 and February 5.

Among the Engravings which will be given next Saturday (Jan. 29) are the following, illustrative of Burns' works:

Burns in the Plough-field, composing his Poem "To the Mountain Daisy." The Cotter's Saturday Night (Two Engravings). The Ride of Tam o' Shanter. The Two Dogs. Auld Maggie. Auld Lang Syne.

The annexed Engravings of places in Ayrshire associated with the Poet will also appear next week:

Burns' Cottage. The Room in which he was born. Burns' Monument.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of next week will likewise contain Fine Art Engravings and Illustrations of the News of the Week.

Office, 198, Strand, Jan. 20.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS having been reprinted, a few copies are NOW ON SALE. This Magnificent Number consists of Four Sheets, and includes the Coloured Picture "Fair and Fruitful Italy," after George Lance; two other Engravings printed in Colours, and a profusion of Illustrations, together with Tales, Sports, and Pastimes—all having reference to the great Christmas Festival. Price One Shilling unstamped; stamped copies twopence extra.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1859.

THE Emperor of the French, who alarmed all Europe by the ominous words deliberately spoken on New Year's Day to the Austrian Ambassador, has had reason to discover during the three weeks which have since elapsed that there are limits to his power. He can throw confusion into the Cabinets and the Councils of Potentates scarcely less mighty than himself; he can wield the ponderous machinery of great armies; he can startle the civilized world; but he cannot control or keep down public opinion, even in his own country, much less in the countries that owe him no allegiance. There may be many reasons in his mind, and in the assumed necessities of his position, why a war in Italy—almost certain to occur sooner or later—should be expedited, so as to burst forth in the ensuing spring; but the fears, the interests, and the common sense of all the nations of Europe—Sardinia alone excepted—have been so unequivocally expressed against the Power that shall make the first move, that he has been forced to reconsider his wishes, and to make Prudence his counsellor rather than Ambition. France herself does not forget, that the Emperor solemnly declared that his Empire meant PEACE. If it is for the future to mean WAR, France, rich as she is, has neither financial means of her own, nor moral support in Europe sufficient, to justify the belief that in such war she would be successful. For the present, therefore, there is a lull in the roar of the war alarm. The French Emperor, having added one more to his many mistakes, is endeavouring, as well as he may, to draw out of it, and the star of Reason—better than the "star of Destiny"—is for awhile in the ascendant.

We have little doubt that this result, whether it be permanent or temporary, has been mainly brought about by the attitude assumed by the British press, which spoke on the occasion—and therefore with infinitely-increased effect—the opinions of the British people of all ranks and classes, and of the British Government. Seldom has there been such

cordial unanimity of opinion on any subject. The position assumed received almost universal support. It was admitted by all that by holding aloof, except so far as the giving of good advice to the aggressors was concerned, the moral, no less than the physical and the financial, advantage would have remained on the side of Great Britain, which at the proper time, when France, and perhaps Austria also, had been well nigh exhausted by the struggle, would have stepped into the arena, strong and invincible, and become the arbiter of the dispute.

But let us suppose that the war had actually been fought out—as we are but too apprehensive that it must be on some future occasion—what would have been the course of proceeding adopted by the great Powers who had taken part in it, and by those who had held apart in order more effectually to arbitrate between them? The whole world knows what was done after the final fight of Waterloo. A congress of the Powers was held at Vienna to study both the map and the position of Europe, and to make an arrangement likely to secure peace to the nations. The arrangement then made was so far a valuable one that it lasted, with more or less comfort to the contracting parties, until the great revolutionary year of 1848. But in the compact of 1815 the people were not taken into account. Since that time the people throughout Europe have grown into power and importance; and their feelings and rights, no less than their passions, and prejudices of race or religion, have to be considered. The whole state of Europe is unsafe because this essential element of peace is ignored or despised. All the great Monarchies are living upon borrowed money, upon mortgages and postobits, and incurring expenses which not one of them can afford. France, Austria, Germany, and Italy are eaten up with soldiers, and, "after us the Deluge," is the feeling that is prevalent in the minds of their rulers. Jealous of each other, and of the peoples whom they misgovern, they all live in an eminently unnatural and precarious condition—content if they can tide over the evil To-day, and, when the equally evil To-morrow comes, living through it with the support of the same baseless and delusive hopes.

If there were any wisdom among these potentates, or if the Emperor of the French—a man of genius, as he has proved himself to be—were half as sagacious as he wishes to be considered—half as much a friend of peace as he has repeatedly declared—he would propose, without the preliminaries of a desolating war, an immediate Congress of the Nations, to be held either in Paris, Vienna, or London. With the geographical and political map of Europe before the Plenipotentiaries—with the aid of another map of the nationalities and the races—such a Congress, acting in good faith towards one another, and to the nations and peoples of Europe, might devise some scheme for the permanent pacification of the Continent. The mutual animosities or fears of the various Governments alone force them to keep up such enormous armies. The same understanding that would certainly exist after a protracted and exhaustive war, if arrived at before a war, might not only prevent all the misery, horror, and bloodshed of the strife, but save the expense of maintaining, at the lowest computation, a whole million of soldiers during many years yet to come. The Emperors and Kings of France, Germany, and Russia might each of them immediately disband 300,000 men if they had half the care for their people that they have for their own dignities, real or supposed, or if they were wise in estimating their own interests. The fact is that nearly the whole Continent is in the condition of the famous "sick man" of the Emperor Nicholas. A Congress for the readjustment of the map, and for the completion of the work only half done in 1815, would be much more to the purpose than Congresses to settle the affairs of the Danubian Principalities. The Italian question is the most urgent of all the questions that now keep the civilised world in perplexity and peril, and will make itself heard either by general war or partial revolution. Surely the time has come when such of the great Powers as are not interested in aggrandizing themselves at the expense of Italy should take the whole matter into their consideration?

THE COURT.

The Queen has dispensed a Royal hospitality to a succession of distinguished guests during the present week. The following have been among the company honoured with her Majesty's commands:—Their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon and the Ladies Villiers, the Earl and Countess Stanhope, the Earl of Warwick, the Earl and Countess of Shelburne, Major-General Sir Frederick Williams, the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, Major Elphinstone, and Mr. A. Paget.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

EXCEPT the promulgation of a portion of Mr. Bright's Reform Bill, there has been nothing to break the dead calm which invariably precedes the note of fight. This instalment of the new Birmingham constitution relates to the disfranchisement of a number of boroughs, and the allotment of the 130 seats so proposed to be obtained. Mr. Bright wishes to increase borough representation by giving to large towns 104 of these seats, allotting the remaining twenty-six to counties. Without entering here into argument on the principle of the proposed change, it may be enough to say that the gage of battle is at once thrown down by the second part of Mr. Bright's plan—namely, the redistribution, and that the opponents of his views are now furnished with a basis of operations. It is, however, curious to observe that party politicians are arguing with extreme caution, and in very general phrases, for nobody knows what the Government bill may be, and to fire boldly at the Bright measure may possibly be to shoot away a limb or so of the Derby bill. When the fog lifts the guns will be laid with precision.

A little peace and quietness seems to have been regarded as not altogether an unreasonable condition of things while the union of the young Princess Clotilda, of the oldest house in Europe, with the Prince Napoleon, *parvenu*, is in hand. So rather pacific announcements and assurances are put forth, and there is a kind of lull, and funds are better. Of course, the feelings of a young lady who is unfortunately of age to be a "disposable" Princess cannot be taken into account when politics demand her as the bride of a situation and, moreover, although there is a great disparity in the ages of the illustrious pair—the Prince is in the prime of life, and understood to be a very agreeable companion, with Sybaritic tendencies. He did not exactly cover himself with glory in the Crimea, nor does his cousin the Princess Mathilde assert that he did, and the Parisians have a compassionate *sobriquet* for him. But the King of Sardinia can do his own soldiering without the aid of his plump son-in-law; and as for the little name, an affectionate wife usually employs such an epithet, and here is one ready made to the lip of the Princess. I the Napoleon dynasty stands the young lady will be as fortunate as a good many wives, and if it falls it will be hard if apartments at Mivart's and a box at Covent-garden Opera cannot be secured for her, whatever may happen in Sardinia. So that the marriage of this girl of sixteen to a gentleman of nearly forty does not look so very unpromising, all things considered.

Commemoration of a poet takes the place of these Royal recollections. On Tuesday next the name of Robert Burns will be on the tongue of thousands wherever the British language is spoken, and in many a region where it is not, and where men have learned to honour the Scottish poet through translations of his works. Most of these gatherings will be worthy of the occasion; and the united effect of the remembrance-day will be to transmit with increased strength the fame of the bard to those who come after his age. As Tennyson finely says, comparing the poet's thought to the natural echo,

They die on you rich sky,
They fade on hill, on plain, on river,
Our echoes roll from soul to soul,
And live for ever and for ever.

Public charity has been victimised in the case of "a poor and virtuous ballet girl," whose distracted mother came out with a melancholy tale of want, and of the disappearance of her child, it was feared from self-destruction. The instant response—which does so much honour to the English character—was made, subscriptions came down, and managers proffered engagements to the girl if she would but restore herself to society. The case is sifted, and the victim turns out to be perfectly safe, however imperfect in morals, and the distracted mother by no means convinces the public that the whole affair was not a mystification. But it is better that fifty impostors should thus play with public feeling than that it should be checked, and against one such case are at least fifty real ones—witness the poor child driven into the streets last week by the Master of the Workhouse of that most despicably administered parish, St. Pancras, that arena for the antics of loquacious and incapable vestrymen.

"How shall we dine?" is the question which continues to be agitated among those who are so fortunate as to be able to dispense with doubt whether they shall have any dinner at all. Piteous complaints are made by men (men only) against the routine meal of soup, fish, joint, turkey, and the four silver dishes. It should be remarked that the ladies take no share in this controversy, much as it may seem to concern them; and, unless we mistake, a good many of them entertain a certain amount of contempt for the afflicted lords of creation who cannot be content with about five times as much variety of food as that of which Materfamilias herself makes her real dinner in the middle of the day, among the olive branches. There may be sense in this feeling, but may it not be carried too far. Men are "little cattle to deal with," and what if in the new Reform Bill a vote should be given to every man who can prove that he has studied politics from the newspapers daily at his club? Nothing—except a lady's company—is so pleasant as a newspaper, at dinner; but when it becomes a duty to one's country to study politics, the exception must be forgotten, and the qualification earned. We throw out the hint in the most abject spirit of reverence for the domesticities.

MR. HALL'S "WRITTEN PORTRAITS OF THE AUTHORS OF THE AGE."—In the Number of this Journal for the 4th of December last, we noticed the successful private rehearsal by Mr. S. C. Hall of his "Portraits of the Authors of the Age." On Friday next, January the 23rd, Mr. Hall will present the first series of his "Written Portraits," and a brilliant galaxy it is, comprising the honoured names of Hannah More, Sir W. Scott, Rogers, Bowles, Crabbe, James Montgomery, Elliott, Moore, Miss Landon, Mrs. Opie, Charles Lamb, Sydney Smith, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey, and others. Mr. Hall's opportunities of personal intimacy with the distinguished men and women of his time have been frequent and peculiar. There are, as he informs us, few of the many by whom the present century has been glorified with whom he has not been acquainted, either as the editor of works to which they were contributors, as associates in general society, or in the familiar intercourse of private life. Willis's Rooms will, we have little doubt, be crowded on Friday next to hear this host of departed celebrities, who have "penned and uttered wisdom," described by one who has been on terms of personal intimacy with them and who of his special opportunities has made special use.

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METROPOLITAN NEWS.

At the Society of Arts on Wednesday evening an interesting paper on the various schools of English painting was read by M. Silvestre, a gentleman in the employ of the French Government. The lecturer spoke in highly eulogistic terms of English art and artists.

The Annual Ball in aid of the funds of the Hotel and Tavern Keepers' Institution, which has for its object to assist distressed hotel and tavern keepers, cooks, and waiters, members of the institution, as well as their widows and children, will take place on Monday evening next, the 24th inst., at Willis's Rooms.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday evening next—Sir Roderick I. Murchison in the chair—the following papers will be read.—1. "Journey in Mexico" by Charles Sevin, Esq., F.R.G.S. 2. "Reports from Captains Burton and Speke, of the East African Expedition, on their discovery of Lake Ujiji." 3. "Notes on the Aurora Borealis in Greenland," by J. W. Taylor, Esq.

THE HAVELOCK SCHOLARSHIPS.—On Tuesday evening an interesting meeting was held at the Baptist College, Regent's Park, in connection with the Havelock scholarships which are proposed to be established at that institution. Speeches were delivered by Sir John Burgoyne and the Lord Mayor. One gratifying feature of the scholarships is that they are to be open to competition on the part of young men of all sects.

CLOSING OF CHURCH VAULTS AND CATACOMBS.—Last Friday night's *Gazette* contains several Orders in Council for the closing up of the vaults and catacombs of churches, chapels, &c., in the metropolis, in addition to those previously issued, and now in course of being carried into effect. For instance, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, St. Anne's, Soho; St. Pancras, and others, have received formal notice for closing by the 1st of February next, after which all coffins not previously removed will be collected in one common vault, which will then be closed and built up, never afterwards to be opened or inspected on any pretence whatever.

THE RECENT FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE POLYTECHNIC.—On Tuesday the inquiry into the cause of this lamentable accident was resumed by Mr. Wakley. The scientific evidence, for which the proceedings have been delayed on two previous occasions, was presented for the consideration of the jury, and tended to show that the original breakage was attributable to the bottom landing having given way. Mr. Nelson particularly animadverted on its construction, which he declared "ought never to be allowed in a public building," since, "sooner or later this one would have given way under such a heavy traffic, even if the iron trellise had not been let into it." The inquiry was adjourned to Monday next.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 933 boys and 897 girls—in all, 1830 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1849-58 the average number was 1604.—The London returns again exhibit a high rate of mortality. In the second week of the year (ending last Saturday) the deaths from all causes rose to 1429, having been 1333 in the first week of the year. In the ten years 1849-58 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last last week was 1215; but as the number in the present return occurred in a population which has increased, it can only be compared with the average raised in proportion to the increase, namely 1337. Hence it appears that the deaths of last week exceed by nearly 100 the number which would have occurred if a rate of mortality equal to the calculated average had prevailed.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—The services at St. Paul's continue to be very crowded. Dr. McNeile was the preacher on Sunday. The hymns are spoken of as being very popular, and much joined in by the people. A subscription of £1000 is set on foot to improve the organ. Subscriptions are asked for double glazing the windows and facilitating the introduction of stained glass, and the enlivening and embellishing the at present "cold, dull, and somewhat uninteresting" interior of the cathedral in conformity with the original views of Sir Christopher Wren.—The same evening the nave of Westminster Abbey was closely packed by eager listeners, a very large majority of whom appeared to be working people of a superior class. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Daniel Moore, Incumbent of Camden Church, Camberwell.

SOIREE AT KING'S COLLEGE.—The evening classes at this college have, it appears, been very successful, two hundred and sixty young men having already taken advantage of hem, notwithstanding the short time they have been in existence. The beneficial result is declared by the Rev. Dr. Jelf, the principal of the college, to be very apparent. A soiree in their honour was held on Monday evening, in the saloon of King's College, at which the Bishop of London and many well-known gentlemen were present. Together with photographs and stereoscopes, provided in abundance for the amusement of the guests, a very interesting lecture on the electric light was delivered by Professor Delamotte; after which short speeches were made by the Rev. Dr. Jelf, the Bishop, and others, on the advantages of the new department of the college. The students were, it was said, mostly young men engaged in business of various kinds during the day, and it was very creditable to them that they preferred employing their time in this way to wasting it in frivolous amusements.

AT THE COURT OF CHANCERY.—On Tuesday judgment was pronounced in the case of Napier v. Routledge, in favour of the defendant. This was a bill filed by Mr. Napier for the infringement of the copyright of his work, "The Life of Montrose," a work on the same subject having been published by Mr. Routledge, from the pen of Mr. Grant, who, it was alleged, had "stolen," or copied, the principal features of Mr. Napier's book. The case was first heard on Monday; and at the conclusion of the plaintiff's case Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood said he would look through each of the books, and the authorities they quoted, before forming his judgment. On Tuesday morning the Vice-Chancellor said he had done so, and found the authorities were equally open to both Mr. Napier and Mr. Grant; and there was no evidence that Mr. Grant had copied Mr. Napier's book. That being so, there was no ground for the suit, and the bill must be dismissed with costs.

SCULLY v. INGRAM.—This case was again brought before the Court of Queen's Bench, at Westminster, on Friday, the 14th inst.; and, as will be seen from the annexed abridged report, presents quite a new phase, viewed in the light derived from additional evidence. Mr. Bovill said in this case—which was tried at Guildhall, before the Lord Chief Justice, at the sitting after term, when a verdict of £300 was found for the plaintiff—he had to move, on the part of the defendant, for a new trial, on the ground of misdirection of the learned Judge, also that there was no evidence of any damage naturally resulting to the plaintiff by the representation, that it was uncertain under which head the jury gave the damages, that the verdict was against evidence, likewise as to damages, and finally on the ground of surprise. He said the action was brought by Mr. V. Scully against Mr. H. Ingram for fraudulently representing that he was the owner of the Castle Hyde estate, in the county of Cork, whereby the plaintiff said he was prejudiced by being prevented from enforcing the payment of £9000 owing to him by the late John Sadleir, and by losing the advantages of the estate. At the trial there was little evidence to show how Mr. Ingram could have been benefited by the alleged misrepresentation, or what motive he could have had in making it. The jury, however, gave a verdict for the plaintiff with £300 damages. They came into Court twice, and said that they could not agree; and it appeared that half, or a certain number of them, were not prepared to find that the defendant was an accomplice with Sadleir in the fraud. The transaction took place in 1853, and at the trial a mass of correspondence was produced by the plaintiff for the first time, of which the defendant was entirely ignorant, and the Lord Chief Justice kindly adjourned the cause early on the first day, that he (Mr. Bovill) might have an opportunity of perusing it. Before the trial the defendant applied for leave to administer interrogatories to Mr. Scully, which was refused; and the defendant never received the usual notice to inspect and admit these letters, which were for the first time brought to his notice at the trial. Since the trial the defendant has taken every means in his power to obtain information as to the truth of the evidence given at the trial; and a mass of papers had been examined in which an entry had been discovered in the books of Messrs. Morrogh and Kennedy, solicitors, of Dublin (with whom Mr. Sadleir had been in partnership), under the date of June, 1853, to the effect that they had received instructions to prepare an outline of the Castle Hyde estate, with a view to its sale to Mr. Dargan, and that there had been an attendance upon Mr. Scully in respect thereof. He contended that, as Mr. Ingram had abandoned the purchase in May, 1853, and Mr. Scully in the June following was dealing with the estate as his own, it was clear he was entitled to the rule on that ground alone. The learned counsel then read a letter which was written by John Sadleir to Mr. Dargan, dated the 27th of June, 1853, offering to sell Castle Hyde to him for £27,500, and stated that it contained the words "as purchased by me from the Court," in the handwriting of Mr. Leonard Morrogh, the partner of Sadleir and his cousin, and the solicitor who prepared all the documents referred to in the entry already mentioned. Mr. Bovill then went at length into a variety of arguments; but was stopped by the Court, who granted a rule to show cause upon all points except that of misdirection.—The examination of a mass of correspondence belonging to the defendant in this case has, we are informed, thrown light on several points which were somewhat obscure. Thus mention was made at the trial of the receipt of £300 from Sadleir by Mr. Ingram, and there seemed to be some degree of ambiguity as to the purpose for which the money was paid. This obscurity is completely cleared up. Mr. Ingram, with seven other gentlemen, joined Sadleir in the purchase of the Kingston estate, which was resold at a profit, and the £300 (it should have been £500) was paid to Mr. Ingram as his share of the profit arising from the transaction. This is placed beyond doubt by a series of letters and other documents on the subject, wound up by the following brief epistle from Sadleir:—"My dear Ingram,—Inclosed you have a draught for £300. I am not quite certain that it is the exact proportion of the profit coming to you; but, if it is under the mark, I will, as soon as I have a leisure moment to look into the matter, set the point at rest. Yours in haste, very truly, John Sadleir." Other points which were obscure are cleared in the same satisfactory manner; but we have not space to enter into further explanations.

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COUNTRY NEWS.

It is stated that William B. Campion, of the Munster Bar, has been appointed to the Chair of Law in Galway College, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Michael Morris.

AT BRIGHTON.—On Tuesday, a Grand Fancy and Full-Dress Ball, for the benefit of the Brighton Dispensary, took place in the Royal Pavilion. The reunion was completely successful.

At a recent meeting of the Chapter of Ely it was agreed to undertake, as soon as possible, the restoration of the octagon lantern of the cathedral, as a fitting memorial of the zeal, energy, and liberality of Dean Peacock in the restoration of the fabric.

The Marriage of Mr. Henry Pease, M.P. for South Durham, to Miss Mary Lloyd.—daughter of Mr. Lloyd, of the Old Park Ironworks, Wednesbury, took place at the Friends' Meeting House, Birmingham, on Wednesday morning.

A Conference on the Pew System.—A Conference on the Pew System was on Tuesday held in Manchester, but it does not appear to have had any definite results. A proposal for bringing a bill into Parliament, securing existing rights, but designed "to check the pew system," was made, but fell to the ground.

At the Derbyshire adjourned Quarter Sessions.—At the Derbyshire adjourned Quarter Sessions, on Tuesday, Mr. J. W. Evans, M.P., was unanimously elected Chairman, in the room of the late Mr. Baiguy. The office of Second Chairman, held by Mr. Evans for two years, has thus become vacant.

Dr. Evans Reeves and Edward Protheroe.—Dr. Evans Reeves and Edward Protheroe, who were last week arrested in London on a charge of fraud and conspiracy for obtaining a diploma under a false name from the College of Physicians of Dublin, were on Tuesday, at the College-street Police Office, Dublin, committed for trial upon that charge.

On Saturday afternoon one of the London and South-Western Railway Company's servants, at the Farnborough station, was in the act of assisting to shunt some carriages in the goods train, when he fell under the wagons, and several vehicles passed over his neck, severing the head from the body.

The Rev. Dr. Wall, Vice-Provost of Dublin University.—The Rev. Dr. Wall, Vice-Provost of Dublin University, has given, towards the formation of five scholarships of £20 per annum each for the encouragement of Semitic learning, and for promoting the inquiry already instituted into the original state of the text of the Hebrew Bible, the sum of £2000.

The Opening of Wellington College.—The opening of Wellington College, near Sandhurst, took place on Thursday—that is, the boys then assembled; but the formal opening will be on Saturday next, when her Majesty, who laid the foundation stone in 1856, will honour the ceremonial with her presence.

Legal Appointments.—Edmund Hayes, Esq., Solicitor-General, is appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, in the room of Judge Crampton; and Mr. Francis Fitzgerald is appointed Baron of the Exchequer, in place of Baron Pennefather.

The Illegal Society in Belfast.—The fifteen prisoners in custody in Belfast on the charge of being connected with an illegal society were discharged on Tuesday, to appear at the next assizes. Bail was given—themselves in £100, and two securities in £50 each.

Wedgwood Memorial.—A public meeting, to inaugurate the effort to raise a memorial building in honour of Josiah Wedgwood (the "Father of the Staffordshire Potteries"), will be held in the Burslem Town-hall, on Thursday evening next, January 27. The Earl of Carlisle has consented to preside.

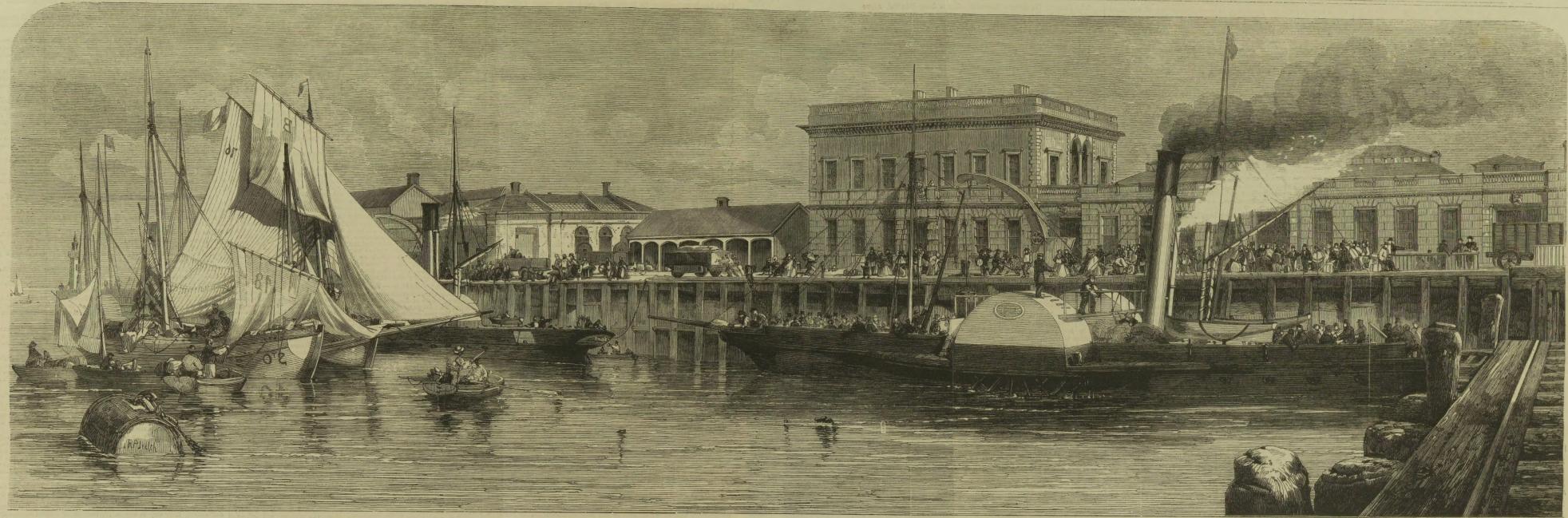
Adulteration of Food.—At a meeting at Manchester on Monday—the chief speakers being Canon Richson and Mr. Bazley, M.P.—resolutions were unanimously passed calling for a bill to regulate the sale of poisons, confining the dispensing of drugs to certified competent persons; and also for legislation giving local authorities power to inspect and inflict penalties for the adulteration of food.

Cheddar Literary and Scientific Institution.—A building just erected for the above purpose was opened at Cheddar on the 30th ult. by a soiree and public meeting. The building has on the ground floor an entrance-hall; a reading-room, 14 ft. by 20 ft.; three rooms for the house-keeper, &c.; and, on the floor over, a lecture-hall, which, with the committee-room adjoining, will seat about 280 persons. The cost has been about £320.

The Castle of St. Andrew.—This (says the *Dundee Advertiser*) is probably one of the most interesting relics in Scotland, and the Government is sparing no expense to restore it to its original appearance. Workmen are busy wheeling earth and exposing about fourteen feet of its base, and cutting their way to expose the remains of the drawbridge also, the masonry of which appears to be in excellent condition. This additional portion of the castle's base (which has probably lain buried for upwards of 200 years) will add greatly to the interest of its appearance.

A Gamekeeper Shot by a Poacher in Ayrshire.—On Sunday morning three keepers in the service of the Marquis of Ailsa encountered two poachers, one named Withers, and the other supposed to be a man named Ross, on the farm of Park, between Kirk Oswald and Turnberry. One of the keepers named Jones, who was in advance, came first on the poachers. He had a dog on the string, and was advancing in order to seize the poachers. When within a few yards, the latter fired—the one at the dog, and the other at Jones. Each shot took fatal effect; Jones was shot through the heart. Withers and Ross have been lodged in Ayr gaol.

Liverpool Poultry Show.—The sixth annual exhibition of poultry at Liverpool was commenced on Wednesday, in Lucas's Rooms, Great Charlotte-street. Nearly four hundred pens of birds were entered for competition, and the show was in every respect very successful. The show of game cocks was particularly good, Mr. Piers Mostyn, of Talacre, winning the £40 cup with one of the most splendid birds ever exhibited. The second, third, and fourth silver cups were won by Messrs. W. C. Worrall and G. W. Moss, of Liverpool. The Cochin Chinas, though not so numerous as in former years,



THE NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE AND RAILWAY STATION, FOLKESTONE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



ULOGNE-SUR-MER.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

NEW CUSTOM HOUSE AND RAILWAY STATION,
FOLKESTONE.

THE new works erected by the South-Eastern Railway Company at Folkestone Harbour for the accommodation of passengers may be considered to be among the best arranged in England, if not in Europe.

The first block of buildings commences at the railway station, and extends in an easterly direction 203 feet towards the lighthouse, terminating with a very handsome and commodious Custom House—the whole facing towards the harbour, and in perfect harmony of style in its architectural design. That portion of the building immediately adjoining the station is devoted to the examination of baggage, and measures 118 feet in length by 46 in breadth, having a handsome portal, with lofty and massive oak doors in the centre, through which the baggage is admitted. As soon as the examination is completed, the luggage is wheeled by the company's servants into the cording-room, where the lashings are carefully secured before passing the different articles on to the station-platform to be claimed by the owners and labelled for their destination.

At the eastern end of the building, and immediately adjoining the Custom House, is another noble entrance, leading through a lofty hall into the general waiting-room, which is universally admitted to reflect the highest credit on the directors. Its length is 45 feet by 25 feet. On the right of the waiting-room is the refreshment-room, equally commodious; and facing the sea is a long corridor leading direct to the ladies' waiting-room, ticket-office, and station-platform. The whole of the doors, as well as the furniture, are of solid oak, and harmonise well with the simple yet handsome interior of the building.

The lavatories and other conveniences, combined with the cleanliness and order in which they are kept, may be considered a pattern to any railway in the kingdom; and this need of praise is freely given by all those who have visited the compact and busy little harbour of Folkestone.

The celerity with which passengers and their baggage are embarked and disembarked, as well as the dispatch of valuable cargoes, appear to the uninitiated a perfect mystery, and they are constrained to admit that the organisation must be good.

Passing from the Custom House towards the lighthouse, we find a neat shed erected for the reception of sixty horse-boxes; and proceeding further down the pier we come to a large block of buildings, including offices, export and import sheds, silk-floors, and all the usual appurtenances of business.

Throughout the whole of the company's premises it is impossible not to recognise the admirable arrangements for concentration of effort; and the stranger who gazes on the throng of visitors, in the midst of whom business is transacted without any apparent difficulty, involuntarily exclaims, "Truly, on this little spot may be found *multum in parvo!*"

DESCRIPTION OF TIDAL SERVICE WITH REGISTERED THROUGH-BAGGAGE.

At London-bridge the whole of the registered baggage is placed in one or more vans, and locked up by the station-master, who forwards to Folkestone a way-bill.

On arrival at Folkestone Harbour the registered vans are run down abreast of the boat, and then unlocked by the station-master, who has a corresponding key with that at London. The articles are immediately counted on board, and kept distinct from other baggage. As soon as the vans are cleared the station-master obtains a receipt in proof of correct delivery from the mate, who on arrival at Boulogne obtains a similar receipt from the Northern of France Company.

The passengers on arrival at Folkestone generally proceed from the platform through the handsome corridor of the company's new building, which leads to the refreshment and waiting rooms, and thence obtain egress by another door, opening immediately opposite to the ship, which is seldom more than eighty feet distant. Generally the boat leaves fifteen minutes after the arrival of the train.

On the arrival of a steamer from Boulogne the empty vans for the reception of registered baggage are placed within a few feet of the quay, and immediately opposite the fore part of the ship, where every article is landed, so as to avoid confusion with the passengers while delivering their tickets.

The registered baggage is first landed and counted into the vans, which are then locked by the company's, as also by the Custom-house, officers. The vans are then run on to the main line, and generally the train is ready to start before the passengers are all on shore. On an average, twenty minutes after the boat's arrival the train leaves for London. Those who are unable to proceed on account of sickness, &c., can have their luggage delivered up to the Customs on giving notice to the through-guard before the boat arrives, or to Captain Boxer, the company's superintendent at Folkestone. In such cases the tickets for registered baggage must be given up, and the company's liability ceases.

The advantages of registration scarcely require comment, as every traveller has experienced the nuisance and anxiety of watching for one's carpet bag; but with registration all this ceases, as the articles are *bond fide* in bond until the owners claim them by the production of their tickets, either at London or Paris.

The benefit of the system is as follows:—First, certainty of safe delivery; secondly, freedom from vexation in hunting up the luggage, which to ladies is a great boon; thirdly, saving of the expence of agents or commissionaires; fourthly, increased speed in travelling. All that passengers have to do on landing is to proceed to the waiting or refreshment room, and there make themselves comfortable until the policeman enters and requests them to take their places in the carriages. A warning-bell is also rung as an additional notice for starting.

In addition to the foregoing conveniences the South Eastern Railway Company, with a praiseworthy regard for the accommodation of their passengers, have specially appointed Mr. T. Ledger as their Customs' agent, so that persons not desirous of registering can if they choose have their baggage cleared by that gentleman at Folkestone, free of charge.

M. Quetelet, the Secretary of the Belgian Academy, has received 2000 francs from an anonymous hand, to be given to the author of the best piece of poetry, in either the French or the Flemish language, celebrating "the law of the 1st of May, 1834, which decreed the establishment of a system of railways in Belgium."

EXPLORATION OF AUSTRALIA.—Mr. J. M'Douall Stuart, who was the draughtsman in Captain Stuart's second great Australian expedition, has returned to Adelaide after a successful exploration of the interior to the north of South Australia. After crossing the inhospitable region of Lake Torrens, he travelled in a zigzag course, and returned with a knowledge of about 40,000 square miles of new country, of which nearly one half is fit for immediate occupation. Mr. Stuart's discoveries have considerably weakened the supposition once entertained that the interior of Australia is an arid desert. There is now every reason to believe that there are patches of good country, intersected with scrub, throughout the whole length of the western side of the Australian continent. The country from Lake Torrens to the Gulf of Carpentaria, the route of the early explorers, is no doubt a barren one, and the future tract, from south to north, must be along the elevated country in the west. Mr. Stuart had only one companion, beside an aborigine, and they were at one time dependent on their guns for a whole month to preserve themselves from actual starvation. The country through which they travelled was varied; sometimes it was through a splendid alluvial country, very fertile, where kangaroo, emu, and cockatoos abounded; and at other times they passed through sandy scrub and stony deserts of the worst description. In 29 deg. south latitude Mr. Stuart discovered the finest creek he had ever seen in Australia. It had long, permanent reaches, fishes were in the water, rushes along the banks, and gum-trees around. He also found permanent water at Andamoka, and auriferous quartz reefs. Mr. Stuart has applied for a lease of 1500 square miles of the country he has discovered. The South Australian House of Assembly have agreed to give him a fourteen years' lease of the land, which is to be rent free for the first seven years. The lessee is joined in his speculation by Mr. Campbell, a wealthy South Australian stockowner. The 1500 square miles which will be leased is about the size of the county of Cumberland, in England. Owing to the discoveries of Stuart no doubt is now entertained of the magnificent pastoral qualities of the interior of South Australia. The new discoveries are to the north-east of Lake Torrens. Eyre, the explorer, believed this country to be a desert; yet he expressed his surprise, while in the region of the lake, that while hot scorching winds repeatedly swept across to the coast, yet storms which came up from seawards generally passed inland to the north-east; that when the wind was from the north-east it was comparatively cool; and that large flocks of parrots, of an unknown variety, came from that quarter.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

THE city of Boulogne, although its aspect is so modern that one may call it a town built but yesterday, is nevertheless one of the most ancient in the country. Without going back to remote antiquity, we find that the ancient capital of Gesonacum (afterwards "Bonaia") played an important part in the first conquest of Great Britain by Julius Caesar, and received twice in its harbour (*the brevissimus portus* of the "Commentaries of Caesar") the soldiers and the fleet of that great captain. At a later period Charlemagne collected in it the naval forces which he had prepared against the Normans; and a thousand years afterwards Napoleon, in his turn, assembled near it that formidable army which has left no other trace than the monumental column which recalls its remembrance. In 1544 Boulogne fell into the hands of Henry VIII. of England, but it was restored to France in 1550.

From that period until the accession of Napoleon I. Boulogne remained obscure and forgotten; yet in the eighteenth century it already contained within its walls a considerable number of English residents.

The events of the first Empire brought it again into notice, although its reputation for sea-bathing and as a place of residence dates only from the conclusion of the peace of 1815. The fine sandy shore and excellent sea-bathing at Boulogne, its gay and picturesque streets, the ever-changing variety and interest of the port, and the beauty of the environs have since made it a favourite place of resort; while the total change from an English watering-place, notwithstanding its close proximity to our shores, and the excellence and cheapness of the accommodation, have operated as additional inducements to visitors.

Boulogne is situated in a fine open bay, bounded on the north by the rocky heights of Cape Grisnez, and on the south by Alprech Point, and is about twenty-six miles S.S.E. of Folkestone. The entrance of the harbour is formed by two piers which stretch far out into the sea, and afford admirable promenades. In the interior are wide quays, enlivened by the endless activity and movement of the principal Continental port of the traffic between Great Britain and the Continent, while at the extremity of the harbour a handsome bridge leads to the extensive ranges of buildings of the station of the Northern of France Railway leading to Paris.

Boulogne is a gay and animated town—bright, airy, and cheerful—with fine streets, many of which are bordered by marble foot pavements and handsome shops, and the picturesque costume of the fishwomen and country folks adds variety and gaiety to the general aspect of the place. The amusements are very attractive, providing a constant succession—fêtes, balls, concerts, theatrical entertainments, &c.

The bathing establishment—soon to be replaced by a new edifice—is a large building, with reading and assembly rooms, overlooking the sea, and the bathing-machines are ranged on the sands opposite to it. There are several fine hotels and houses facing the sea and port, but the principal lodgings and apartments are in the streets of the lower town, in close proximity to the harbour and shore. The Grande-Rue, a handsome but steep street, leads to the upper town, which contrasts greatly with the lower, and forms a complete picture of a quiet old French country town. It is surrounded by ramparts, the circuit of which affords a charming and shady promenade, presenting a beautiful panorama of the town and port, a very extensive sea view, in which the coast of Old England has a place, and a succession of varied views of the neighbouring country.

In the high town are the cathedral (under which is a curious crypt of great antiquity), the town-hall, the handsome law-courts, and most of the public buildings. Boulogne is a much frequented bathing-place, and the great facilities of access to it at cheap rates, provided by the South-Eastern Railway Company, in the season attract large numbers of the English. It is also a town enjoying considerable trade in consequence of its position on the high road from London to Paris, ranking in the Government official list the third port in France as regards exports and imports.

A great many persons are employed in connection with the fisheries, and there are several large ironworks and factories in the district called Capécure, in the rear of the railway station. The resident population of Boulogne is about 35,000. There are several chapels in different quarters of the town, in which the service of the Church of England is regularly performed, and which are supported by the British residents and visitors who attend them. In the lower town are the public museum and library—containing 40,000 volumes and manuscripts of great value—open to every one, the theatre, a concert-room, and the various buildings connected with the Custom-house. The market-place is in the lower town, opposite the Church of St. Nicholas, and on market-days (Wednesdays and Saturdays) presents a very animated scene.

The prettiest spots in the neighbourhood of Boulogne are Pont de Briques, which can be reached by the old Paris road, by a very pretty road called La Verte Voie, by boat on the River Liane, or by the railway, on which it is the first station; the Valle du Denacre, the picturesque fishing village of Le Portel, and the Forest of Boulogne. The column erected in memory of Napoleon I. stands on a commanding height on the cliffs about a mile from Boulogne. It can be reached by the Calais high road, or by means of a road along the seashore constructed by order of the present Emperor, in 1855, during the period that the Camp of Boulogne was fixed in the neighbourhood. All the above excursions are within an easy walking distance of Boulogne. Of the longer ones the most interesting is that to the marble quarries near Marquise, but a visit to them must be made by carriage, and requires a whole day.

The commercial importance of Boulogne has greatly increased since the South-Eastern Railway opened the route to Paris via Folkestone and Boulogne. The tidal service, now well known in connection with that route, has greatly diminished the time occupied in travelling between Paris and London, which forms so important a link in the journey to Italy, Switzerland, Marseilles, India, &c. The railway company have now a fine fleet of steamers employed in the passenger and merchandise traffic between the two ports, which has been yearly increasing, and at present absorbs the greater part of the carrying trade of the two countries.

The opening of a direct line of communication between Folkestone and the West and North of England, by the recently-completed junction at Reading with the Great Western Railway and narrow-gauge lines, will place Boulogne on the highway between the great manufacturing towns and the important districts of Europe. An evidence of the value set upon the Boulogne route by the Government has been afforded by their selecting it for the transmission of the Special Indian Mails, which were conveyed at the time from Paris to London in less than nine hours.

By a decree of the Emperor a wet dock is about to be constructed at Boulogne, and the works for a low-water landing-place have been already commenced. This, in conjunction with a corresponding undertaking at Folkestone, which has been determined on by the South-Eastern Company, will render the service by the Boulogne route independent of the tides, and capable of being performed at fixed hours. A further reduction in the distance to the extent of fourteen miles, via Boulogne to Paris, will shortly take place by the opening of another portion of the Northern of France Railway.

CONSULS.—The Queen has appointed Rutherford Alcock, Esq., now her Majesty's Consul at Canton, to be her Majesty's Consul-General in Japan; Daniel Brooke Robertson, Esq., now her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai; to be her Majesty's Consul at Canton; Harry Smith Parkes, Esq., now her Majesty's Consul at Amoy, to be her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai; Walter Henry Medhurst, Esq., now her Majesty's Consul at Foo-chow-foo, to be her Majesty's Consul at Tanchow; Thomas Taylor Meadows, Esq., now Interpreter to her Majesty's Consulate at Shanghai, to be her Majesty's Consul at Newchwang; Martin Crofton Morrison, Esq., now British Vice-Consul at Foo-chow-foo, to be her Majesty's Consul at Foo-chow-foo; William Raymond Gingell, Esq., now British Vice-Consul at Amoy, to be her Majesty's Consul at Ningpo, to be her Majesty's Consul at Chinkiang; Frederick E. B. Harvey, Esq., now British Vice-Consul at Shanghai, to be her Majesty's Consul at Ningpo; George Whittingham Caine, Esq., now First Assistant in her Majesty's Superintendence in China, to be her Majesty's Consul at Swatow; Robert Gilmour Colquhoun, Esq., now her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Wallachia; to be her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt; John Green, Esq., now her Majesty's Consul at Alexandria, to be her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Wallachia; Edward Walter Bonham, Esq., now her Majesty's Consul at Calais, to be her Majesty's Consul at Naples.

MUSIC.

The SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, after a long interval, reproduced Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" on Friday last week. There was an immense audience, and the performance was magnificent in every respect. The solo parts were sung by Madame Rudersdorff, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signor Belletti. Mr. Reeves, who appeared for the first time after his long and severe illness, appeared to have completely recovered his vocal powers, and displayed his wonted ability. Madame Rudersdorff's performance was pure and musicianlike; and Miss Dolby's rich contralto voice was heard to the greatest advantage, especially in the beautiful air "But the Lord is mindful of His own," which she sings with unrivalled sweetness and expression. Belletti, who came to England as an Italian opera singer, is now gaining laurels in a very different branch of his art. He has sung in "The Messiah," "The Creation," "Elijah," and other sacred works, with a greatness of style, and a clearness and correctness of English elocution which have raised him to the highest rank among our oratorio-singers.

The comparative merit of Mendelssohn's two greatest works, "St. Paul" and "Elijah," has been made a question among musical critics, though there can be no doubt as to the superior popularity of the latter work. We believe that "St. Paul" contains things—both airs and choruses—not excelled by any composer since the days of Handel; but experience has shown that it is much less attractive than "Elijah"; and it is easy to see that its inferiority arises from its construction as a whole. The subject embraces the chief incidents in the life of the Apostle, which are described by means of airs and choruses, linked together by a series of narrative passages delivered in recitative by one person, whose especial function it is to do so. That person is the tenor; and his part, consequently, consisting almost entirely of dry recitatives, destitute, from their very nature, of melody and expression, is an ungrateful one, especially if he is (like Mr. Sims Reeves) a singer of the first class, because he has scarcely any opportunity of showing his finest qualities. This fault of construction imparts considerable heaviness to the oratorio, notwithstanding all its beauties; and Mendelssohn himself was so much aware of it, that he was careful to avoid it in "Elijah." Hence we conceive it has happened that, while "St. Paul" is only occasionally and rarely performed, "Elijah" has gained a degree of popularity throughout this country scarcely inferior to that of "The Messiah" itself.

The crowds attracted by every good performance of sacred music prove the great and still growing taste for this branch of the art in England. Scarcely any work of this description is more familiar to the public than "The Creation;" and yet, when it was given by Mr. Hullah at St. MARTIN'S HALL, on Wednesday evening, the hall was full to overflowing, many persons being unable to obtain places; and the audience applauded with as much enthusiasm as if they had heard the oratorio for the first time. And wonder, for there is a freshness in this delicious music which can never fade, and the performance was one of the best that Mr. Hullah has ever given. The solo parts were sung by Miss Banks, Miss Martin, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Santley. Of these performers, Miss Martin alone was new to us; and we have great pleasure in saying that she is a young singer of the highest promise. Her voice is beautiful, and she sang with admirable taste and expression.

An excellent selection of vocal music attracted a full and brilliant attendance at the POPULAR CONCERTS at the St. James's Hall last Monday evening. The vocalists were—Miss Poole, who sang Charles Mackay's ballad, "Amid the new-mown hay," very charmingly, and received an encore. Mr. Sims Reeves was complimented twice in the same manner in Balfe's new song, "Let me whisper," and "My Pretty Jane;" and Mr. Wilby Cooper had to repeat Linley's "Ellenore." Miss Ransford and Miss Lefler were also well received; and Miss Messent was loudly applauded in a ballad from Mr. Wm. Chappell's collection, "The Oak and the Ash," and she sang Moore's "Last Rose of Summer" with much beauty of expression.

Our musical readers (particularly those who are familiar with the entertainments of London) are acquainted with the MUSICAL UNION, and the admirable concerts given by that society under the direction of Mr. Ella. Ever since the establishment of the Musical Union, fourteen years ago, this Journal has recognised its great importance as an agent in the progress of art in England. So long ago as 1847 we said:—"A mere private recreation of intelligent artists, in the first instance, led to a complete organisation, in which it would be difficult to indicate the persons who derived the greatest advantages, the patrons or the professors: delight and instruction are afforded to the former, fame and profit to the latter. In 1845 the Musical Union was formally enrolled among our institutions: Royalty, rank, fashion, literary and artistic celebrities cordially coalescing to elevate and disseminate the principles of instrumental music. The Duke of Cambridge accepted the presidency, the Earl of Westmoreland the vice-presidency, and the Earl of Falmouth the chairmanship of the committee." Since that time the history of the society has been that of constantly increasing prosperity and magnitude. It now enjoys the special patronage of the Prince Consort; the Duke of Leinster, is the president, the Earl of Westmoreland the vice-president, and Sir George Clerk the chairman of the committees. Eight matinées are announced for the approaching season: the first on the 3rd of May, and the last on the 5th of July. They are to be held in St. James's Hall.

The programmes of the Concerts of the Musical Union are of a peculiar character. Instead of being a mere list of pieces and performers, they contain a synoptical analysis of every piece, explaining its construction, and pointing out its beauties. Written with Mr. Ella's well-known ability, they have acquired a permanent interest, and are preserved and read as a musical periodical, valuable for the just criticism and useful information which they contain. Under the title of "The Annual Record of the Musical Union," they are collected and circulated by Mr. Ella at the end of each year. We have the volume for the last year (just issued) before us, and find it full of agreeable and instructive matter, by no means confined to the concerts of the Musical Union, but containing information respecting the present state of music all over Europe.

ERRATUM.—In our notice last week of the new compositions of Miss Caroline Adelaide Dance the lady's name was misspelt Dance.

THE THEATRES, &c.

ADELPHI.—On Monday, "The Birth-place of Podgers," a farce originally produced at the Lyceum, in which Mr. Toole supported the part of the whimsical hero with his usual talent, was succeeded by the well-known version of "Tartuffe," in which Mr. Webster appeared again as the celebrated hypocrite. Occasion was taken to introduce a new actress, Miss Henrietta Sims, in the character of "Elmire. The part is one of exceeding difficulty, and has taxed the powers of great actresses accurately to embody. Miss Sims is young, and therefore we do not expect from her the experience of a Middle Mars; but, from this example of her powers, we feel warranted in forming high expectations of her ability and judgment. The revival has also renewed our acquaintance with Mrs. Alfred Mellon, in the character of "Dorine, that most charming of soubrettes, and with a piece of acting at once exceedingly demonstrative and yet singularly judicious. Miss Mary Keeley was "Marianne, a decided heroine, frank, candid, and irresistible. On Mr. Webster's performance of "Tartuffe" it would be superfluous to attempt criticism. The peculiar excellencies of it are patent to the public, and have been repeatedly dwelt upon by ourselves. It is sufficient to state that Mr. Webster displayed all those fine qualities of tact, judgment, and power of individualisation which the character requires, and which none have bestowed so plentifully and powerfully on it, among English actors, as himself. The new theatre may now be regarded as having fairly started on its career, and we may soon expect the production of those novelties in which Mr. Webster has been uniformly so abundant, and will, as formerly, testify anew to the vigour of his management.

FINE ARTS.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

We promised to return to the subject of photography, *a propos* of the present exhibition of the Photographic Society. Without going further into details respecting the contents of the exhibition, we shall confine ourselves to a particular phase of the art, which is of great importance. Beautiful, interesting, and in some respects invaluable as are the productions in photography, there is one fatal drawback to their value—namely, that their continuance cannot be depended upon; on the contrary, that in all probability they must all, sooner or later, fade away. What the sun gives the sun will take away, and there seems to have been no certain means devised under the ordinary process to avert this cruel destiny. What is called the "fixing" process is of uncertain and temporary efficacy; and the great desideratum still appears to be to produce the impression of the picture in a material which should be proof against the chemical action of light. Now, having mentioned this difficulty and this requirement, let us add that they appear to have been partially met, and with good prospect of eventual success, by what is called the "carbon" process recently introduced; some account of which may prove interesting to our readers. The principle of this process rests upon the discovery recently made, that the bichromate of potass is sensible to the chemical action of light; and the process itself consists in the application of carbon (which is not subject to the chemical action of light) in combination with the bi-chromate of potass. The first hint for this method of printing was given about a twelvemonth ago in a publication called "Photographic Notes." The hint was taken up by Mr. John Pouncey, of Dorchester, who carried it out to a successful result. The precise nature of the process employed remained, however, for some time a secret with Mr. Pouncey; but eventually it was determined to raise a subscription to the extent of £100 to indemnify that gentleman for the time, trouble, and expense incurred in his experiments; in return for which he undertook to give the whole process to the public. The Prince Consort, we believe, headed this subscription with a contribution of £10; and though the whole sum subscribed has only reached £70, Mr. Pouncey has very handsomely waived the balance, and published full particulars of his process, which we reprint for the information of photographers, amateur, and other, who may not have seen it in the regular photographic publications.—

1. Prepare a saturated solution of bichromate of potass.
2. Prepare a common solution of gum-arabic, about the consistency of thin varnish.
3. Prepare vegetable carbon, by grinding it with a muller on a paint-stone or slab, in the same manner that a painter grinds his colours; and be careful that it is ground very fine. It is to be ground with water.
4. Mix together equal parts of solutions 1 and 2—say four drachms of each, and then add one drachm of No. 3.
5. Stir the whole well together with a glass rod, and strain it through the finest muslin that can be obtained.

6. Now apply the prepared solution in the following manner:—Lay the paper, face uppermost, upon a glass slab, or a very level and smooth board; the glass is the best of the two. Commence coating freely with a board camel's-hair brush, laying on a copious supply over the whole surface; and then allow the paper to absorb for about two minutes.

7. This done, remove the superfluous liquid thus:—Take a painter's four-inch hog's-hair "softener," and work it regularly over the paper, with an alternate vertical and horizontal motion, until the whole presents a smooth even surface, partially dry. The drying may then be completed by the fire.

[Operators will of course infer that the whole of these operations must be carried on in a dark room. They should also be informed that any other method of application, including floating, &c., will prove ineffectual.]

8. Expose in the usual way, varying the time according to light—say about four or five minutes in the sun, and from ten to fifteen in the shade. This, however, will be affected by the intensity of the negative, time of year, &c.

9. On removal from the pressure-frame lay the picture, face downwards, in a flat dish of clear water, taking care to exclude all air-bubbles. It will be found advisable to place some slight weight upon the picture, that the back may thus be retained wholly under water and kept free from stains. The time of soaking may be roughly stated at five or six hours; though in some cases of over-exposure pictures may remain in the water for days, and come out equally good.

It may be observed here that, when the high lights of the picture appear soon after immersion, the operator may conclude that he has *under-exposed*, or that his gum-arabic is too thick, which last fault may be corrected by the addition of a little more bichromate. It is preferable to find the picture developing evenly all over. Each picture must be in a separate dish, and finally washed under a gentle stream of clean water from a tap or a dip-cup. Should the margin not be quite clean, pass a camel's-hair brush carefully over it before rinsing from the tap, and, if needful, any parts of the picture; but the best results are obtained by soaking only.

Such is the process about which there has been so much discussion and excitement amongst photographers during the last nine months. We may add that certain patents—taken out in December, 1855, by M. Poitevin, for Photo-lithography and Carbon-printing, (Nos. 2815 and 2816)—have just lapsed, the renewal-fees not having been paid upon them; and it is not improbable that the inventions to which they refer, taken in connection with that of Mr. Pouncey, may lead to important results.

There are, however, still some difficulties, amounting to disadvantages, in the practice of this new process, sufficient to employ the best energies and untiring powers of the photographic world for a season or two. The first and most important of these difficulties rests in the fact that, owing to the uniform blackness of the paper as prepared for "printing," it is impossible from any ocular manifestations to form an opinion as to the time when the subject has been sufficiently long exposed, and the consequence is great uncertainty in the impressions produced—uncertainty as to the general effect, and as to the relative effect of portions of the design; added to which there is, as a rule, an absence of middle tint and atmospheric tone. These disadvantages result from the nature of the printing material employed (carbon), which, grind it down as fine as you will, can never, it would seem probable, become of the fineness of silver held in chemical solution. Those fine microscopic lines, therefore, which in ordinary photography know no limit in their multiplication and complete accuracy of detail, are not always to be realised in the carbon process, at least under the conditions at present existing. There are two specimens of carbon-printing in this year's exhibition—one by Dr. Holden of Durham (496, "The Feathers, Ludlow"); the other, an architectural subject (lying on the table) by Dr. Diamond, which, upon examination, will fully bear out these remarks. In the rooms of the Photographic Society, also, are a few specimens of photographs printed severally by the two processes respectively, from the same negative, which upon comparison will support the same view of the case. Dr. Holden, in a recent communication to the Society, read at their last meeting, made some judicious observations upon the subject, but held out a hope that the difficulties and drawbacks so obviously now attaching to the new process might possibly be got rid of. We join in that hope, though, until the new material is rendered available to the process through a much more subtle medium than that at present prescribed, we do not see how it can be successfully employed for the finer descriptions of work. In subjects depending for their effect upon bold, broad masses of light and shade, it might even now be employed with great advantage; the result, indeed, more resembling the products of copper or steel engraving than any works in photography by the silver process.

"LATIMER PREACHING AT ST. PAUL'S CROSS." BY SIR GEORGE HAYTER.

Sir George Hayter has recently completed an historical picture of considerable merit representing "Bishop Latimer Preaching against the Adoration of the Virgin Mary from the Pulpit Cross in St. Paul's Churchyard, before the Mayor and Civic Authorities." The incident is a most important one in the history of the Reformation, occurring in 1553, at the close of the reign of Edward VI., when the rule of Protestantism was about to be temporarily suspended under Mary, and when men's minds were unquestionably much disturbed by the conflict of opposite doctrines. The artist, in the picture before us, the composition of which includes nearly a hundred figures, has well realised the idea of this troublous and uncertain state of things. In the centre is the Protestant Bishop, preaching from the pulpit cross, with John Russell, first Earl of Bedford, sitting in attendance upon him, in his capacity of Lord Privy Seal,—it being usual, at that time, for high persons of the State to attend the dignitaries of the

church in their public preachings; and a guard of honour of the Royal Guard in attendance to prevent riots and violence. In front of the pulpit is the Lord Mayor, sitting in state, surrounded by the civic dignitaries and officers; and behind these a miscellaneous throng of listeners, most of whom coincide in the doctrines then in the ascendant (amongst them Archbishop Cranmer and Bishop Ridley being conspicuous), whilst here and there is one who does not think the reform had gone far enough; and, again, others who still evince a lingering sympathy for the more seductive practices of the Church of Rome. This latter class is strikingly exemplified in the figure of a woman, seated near the front of the left centre, who looks with compunction and regret towards the opposite side of the picture, where a Dominican friar is stealthily displaying a picture of the Virgin Mary, which is partially concealed by his cloak, to a group of Romish devotees—a group which is in itself well conceived, and comes in admirable contrast to the sterner and colder character of the larger portion of the picture. In the midst, immediately under the pulpit, sits the representative of a class of wretches who have existed in all ages of the world, and whom no political reforms can entirely extirpate—that of common informers, who in those days took notes of the expressions and opinions promulgated in the pulpit, whether by Protestant or Papist, to be used against the speakers respectively when any change of State religion or State policy might bring them under the merciful consideration of the Star Chamber. The historical truth of the picture as regards the site, the costumes, and the portraiture of the principal characters, has been scrupulously attended to. Old St. Paul's, a Gothic structure, with its church-yard (which included the churchyard of St. Faith), is represented as it was at that day, with the Bishop of London's palace, and the college of the minor canons of St. Paul's in the background—the combined effect being highly successful. This picture, which is at present on view at Messrs. Jennings, in Cheapside, is in course of being engraved by W. H. Egerton.

"WILD FLOWERS." Drawn and Coloured from Nature by Mrs. C. M. BADGER, with an Introduction by Mrs. L. U. Sigourney. Charles Scribner, New York.—We have here indeed a charming volume, full of fresh flowers, freshly apostrophised in easy-flowing, warm-hearted poetry, such as the female pen alone can so well produce. The subjects are about twenty in number, each drawn upon stone, and coloured from the originals with extreme accuracy and taste. There are, of course, many familiar faces amongst them; but there are also not a few which are unknown to us as "Wild Flowers" in the mother country. It is not our province, under this head, to dilate upon the merits of the literary portion of the work; but, taken altogether, we may safely say that a more elegant and graceful art-contribution to the beauties of nature and sentiment has seldom fallen in our way.

G. FRANCISCO CIPPER TEDESCO.—In reference to the painter Giacomo Francisco Cipper Tedesco, or Cipper, the German—whom we mentioned in our Journal of the 11th ult. in connection with four paintings from his hand lately in the Stowe collection, and now in Mr. Walesby's possession, and supposed to have been previously altogether unknown—we have since ascertained that there are four pictures by the same master in the Hampton Court Gallery. Mrs. Jamieson, in her "Handbook," in speaking of the artist, says—"No such painter is known." She was obviously not aware of the existence of the Stowe pictures.

The Duke of Wellington has been elected by the governors permanent chairman of Dulwich College.

Intelligence reached Malta on the 9th of January of the loss, on the 4th, of the Russian Navigation Company's steam-ship *The Dnieper*, by striking on a rock, ten miles N.E. of Gallipoli, within the Dardanelles, when on her voyage from London to Odessa.

An Astronomical Observatory has recently been established near Algiers, by the French Government. Besides making astronomical observations, for which the climate is particularly favourable, it is intended to register the meteorology of the district.

The Bank of England has entered into an agreement to supply the Metropolitan Board of Works with an loan of £3,000,000 for drainage purposes. The interest, which is to be 3½ per cent., and the principal will be discharged by a rate of 3d. in the pound, to be levied for forty years on the annual value of property in the metropolis.

MAZAI PACHA, the General commanding at Roustouk, and the second son of Redschid Pacha, has just perished accidentally. He was taking a drive in an open carriage, when the horses dashed off at a furious rate, and the General was thrown out. He was thrown under the wheels of a heavily-laden cart, which passed over his body and killed him on the spot. He was the brother of Ali Ghailib Pacha, who was lately drowned in the Bosphorus.

ABOLITION OF STATE RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—Tuesday's *Gazette* contains a warrant by the Queen, under her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, and countersigned by the Home Secretary, revoking and discontinuing the forms of prayer now in use in the churches of the United Kingdom on the 30th of January, the 29th of May, and the 5th of November respectively, and ordering that the said forms shall not henceforth be published with the Book of Common Prayer.

RUMOURED INCREASE IN THE NAVY ESTIMATES.—We believe we may announce with tolerable certainty (says the *Observer*) that Ministers are prepared to ask for a considerable increase in the navy estimates in the approaching session. No absolute increase is contemplated in the army estimates. The regiments returning from India, their period of service there having more than expired, will, however, form an augmentation of the regular military force in the United Kingdom. This will probably enable the authorities to lessen the estimates for the militia. The increased amount required for the navy will be principally appropriated to a considerable augmentation of the Channel Fleet.

PASSAGE OF THE "ASIA."—The passengers by the *Asia* report an unusually pleasant voyage. Although the number of passengers was not large, yet there were several distinguished persons on board, who, by their talents, wit, and good feeling, kept up a most delightful entertainment during waking hours, from the time of the ship's departure from New York until her arrival in Liverpool. Among other wide-awake spirits on board we notice the name of George Francis Train, who has been called "the liveliest man in America," Lord and Lady Bury, Mr. Fuller, of the *New York Mirror*, &c. During the voyage a newspaper was started at the suggestion of Lady Bury. As a compliment to the captain and ship, this impromptu journal was named the *Asiatic Lottery*, and was disposed of by a raffle for the sum of £21, which, at the suggestion of Lord Bury, was given to the Society for the Relief of Shipwrecked Sailors; a worthy example for others to follow—both for the sake of the amusement and the philanthropy of the object.—*Northern Times*.

ALTERATIONS IN PENINSULAR MAIL SERVICE.—The following notice has been issued by order of the Postmaster General:—Commencing with the packet appointed to leave Southampton on the 27th inst., the Peninsular contract mail-packets will in future terminate their voyage at Lisbon, instead of going on to Cadiz and Gibraltar. All letters, &c., for Cadiz will in future be forwarded in the mails for Spain, via France; and letters, &c., for Gibraltar will be forwarded by the Mediterranean mail-packets leaving Southampton four times in each month. The Peninsular packets will continue to sail from Southampton on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of the month, and will call at Vigo and off Oporto (weather permitting) on their way to Lisbon. The return mails will be due at Southampton on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month.

MAILS FOR INDIA.—The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—In accordance with an additional agreement concluded with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, mails for the Mediterranean and India will henceforth be dispatched from London via Southampton four times in every month—viz., upon the mornings of the 4th, 12th, 20th, and 27th of the month; or, when any of those dates fall on Sunday, upon the previous. It is further intended to dispatch each of the mails for the Mediterranean and India, which are forwarded by the route of Marseilles, one day later than at present—that is, on the evenings of the 3rd, 10th, 18th, and 26th of the month, commencing with the 26th instant. When any of these dates fall on Sunday, the mails will be dispatched on the following evening. The arrangements for the dispatch of the Indian mails will hereafter be as follows:—

Evening of the 3rd of the month, via Marseilles, to Malta, Egypt, and all parts of India (except Penang and Singapore).
Morning of the 4th, via Southampton, to Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, all parts of India (except Presidency of Bombay), Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and China.
Evening of the 10th, via Marseilles, to Malta, Egypt, all parts of India (except Presidency of Bombay), Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and China.
Morning of the 12th, via Southampton, to Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North West Provinces of Bengal.
Evening of the 18th, via Marseilles, Malta, Egypt, and all parts of India (except Penang and Singapore).
Morning of the 20th, via Southampton, to Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, all parts of India (except the Presidency of Bombay), Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and China.
Evening of the 26th, via Marseilles, to Malta, Egypt, all parts of India (except the Presidency of Bombay), Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and China.
Morning of the 27th, via Southampton, to Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS OF THE TOMB OF MAUSOLUS AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Our Engraving not only illustrates an event in the history of English art, but also suggests the necessity which exists for the immediate enlargement of this great national institution. For some time past marbles of the rarest interest, not only from their high artistic merits, but also in consequence of their being examples of the progress of art, have continued to arrive at the British Museum; and so precious have been those additions that we have heard no critic remark that any of them are superfluous; they have, however, crowded all the available space provided for this purpose within the walls; and the rude hoarding shown in the Engraving is in course of erection along the colonnade of this important building for the exhibition of this far-famed monument—one of the so-called wonders of the world—which, for architectural design, the excellence of its sculptures, and the interest of its associations, is not surpassed by any of the existing remains of antiquity.

It is a painful sight to see the front of the British Museum, a building of so much cost and consequence, disfigured by those sheds, which contrast curiously with the symmetrical columns and with the noble designs which they will inclose; and we dread to think of the opinions which will be formed by persons of ordinary taste (English as well as foreign) at this unfortunate arrangement.

In all departments the British Museum has marvellously increased. As regards the library, no doubt, the late enlargement has provided sufficient space for many years to come. In other departments, particularly that of Ancient Sculpture, the overcrowding has rendered it necessary that such unsatisfactory measures should be taken as those to which we have referred; and it becomes necessary to find a remedy for such an evil as this.

Various plans have been suggested. One is to separate the collections, and provide for their reception at Brompton or elsewhere, and devote the present building either to the purposes of a library or gallery of antiquities. Others, who have carefully thought on the subject, object to this, and advise the enlargement of the present building to such an extent as will allow ample space for such a collection of works of art as would enable the student to trace and refer to all the links of the chain of art; and also have the books, prints, and objects of natural history at hand for reference. Undoubtedly it would be very inconvenient, not only to men of letters, artists, &c., but also to those of the public who come to such an establishment as this for instruction, to be obliged to go to a distance in search of what should be met with in a national museum.

Great expense must be incurred either if the present building is enlarged or others are to be built; and, taking into consideration the comparative open space which exists on the north side of the Museum, towards Montague-place, and also on the east and west sides, which could be purchased at a cost as moderate as that for which any other central and available one in the metropolis could be procured, it seems to be most advisable to take the subject vigorously in hand,—to determine that this national place of instruction, which in spite of faults is an honour to the country, shall not be spoiled for want of sufficient means to execute what is necessary. The site of the British Museum is most convenient, because it is central, and there is, without extravagant outlay, the means of extending the present structure until it will not only be sufficient for its present purposes, but be also one of the noblest buildings in Europe.

Without, however, speculating more at present on these matters, which must ere long attract a large amount of public attention, we will give notices in connection with the marbles which have last arrived, forming portions of the monument raised by Artemisia, Queen of Caria, which she erected to the memory of her husband Mausolus, and which was so magnificent as to give a name to other structures erected in honour of the dead.

In connection with this discovery Vice-Consul Newton thus writes to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe from Budrum, on January 12, 1857:—

"I have the honour to report to your Excellency a most interesting discovery in reference to one of the principal objects of the expedition—the Mausoleum.

"A little north of the Aga's konak, in the square F 7 of the tracing, is a spot which Mr. Donaldson noticed many years ago—the ruins of a superb Ionic edifice, some of the ornaments of which are drawn by him, and are, I think, engraved in the fifth volume of Stuart's 'Athens.'

"Large pieces of Ionic columns were lying on this site when I first visited it, and on examination of the space, about half an acre, round these pieces of column, I found that they were in a great measure built of fragments of Parian marble.

"The size of the columns, and the abundance and fine quality of the marble, led me to the conclusion that this was a very probable site for the Mausoleum; the more so, as in no other spot in the whole of Budrum can be found architectural remains of equal interest. I therefore commenced excavations on this site, and, after about two days' digging, came to some very small fragments, which had evidently been broken off from a frieze in high relief, similar to that removed from the castle at Budrum and presented to the British Museum by your Excellency some years ago.

"While I was engaged in this excavation I took down at the same time an adjacent wall, composed almost entirely of large pieces of columns and fragments of marble. Among them I discovered part of the body of a colossal lion, exactly similar to the style of those in the castle, and on the same scale.

"Continuing the excavation and the examination of the adjacent wall, I discovered part of a colossal arm—the fore hand of a horse, life-size, various fragments from friezes in high relief, and a number of pieces of mouldings and other architectural ornaments. All these remains were wrought with the utmost refinement and delicacy of finish. The mouldings in many cases retained a portion of their original colours—vermilion and ultramarine—on pigments equal to these in intensity.

"It is quite evident, from the fragments which I have discovered, that two, if not three, distinct friezes decorated the Mausoleum, one of which is on a much larger scale and in bolder relief than that in the British Museum.

"After removing a modern wall containing Ionic columns I dug down through its foundation till I came to a square cutting in the rock of the field—(Mr. Newton considering that this might be some passage leading to the sepulchre of Mausolus)—and soon came upon a most interesting piece of sculpture—the body of a colossal statue—and a fragment of a horse of surpassing beauty."

In other letters from the same place Mr. Newton reports the discovery of tessellated pavements, and sculptures, and architectural fragments—amongst them the forearm and hoof of one of the fore legs, and part of the thigh of a horse, &c. "An examination of these fragments has convinced me that the horse was represented rearing up, as the hoof from the fore leg has never been attached to the base, while that of the hind leg is firmly fixed on the ground." Perhaps this figure formed part of a group representing Mausolus transfixing with his spear some prostrate enemy.

On the 3rd of April great progress had been made in the excavation of the Mausoleum, and the whole area occupied by the building was found to be—on the west side, 110 feet, and on the south 126 feet. The whole of this area was strewn with frusta of columns, fragments of marble, building-stone, and rubble. Mr. Newton remarks that, from Pliny's account of the Mausoleum, we know that it measured sixty-three feet in length from east to west, being somewhat shorter from north to south, while its entire circuit exceeded four hundred feet. It is evident from this statement that the tomb itself, sixty-three feet in length, was contained within a larger area, forming a court or precinct round it, and inclosed, probably, by an outer wall.

This beautiful structure, raised piecemeal from the earth, was probably in the first instance thrown down by an earthquake. The Knights of Rhodes removed the building materials best suited for their purpose—that is to say, the greater part of the blocks and slabs of marble. With these they built the Castle of Budrum. After the contest for this place by the Turks the ruins of the Mausoleum still continued to furnish building materials, jars and other sepulchral offerings, rings, large bones of animals, cameos, and figures of fine design, both colossal and small. We are tempted to continue the account of the discovery of those relics, but space prevents. The greater

THE SCARLETT TESTIMONIAL.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR JAMES YORKE SCARLETT, K.C.B., who has seen long service with the 5th Dragoon Guards, and who was their commanding officer throughout the Crimean war, has called in the arts to commemorate his connection with this celebrated regiment. Mr. Frank Grant, R.A., has painted the portrait of the General, mounted on his charger, and in the attitude of leading his men to the charge of Balaclava; and Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of New Bond-street, have produced a magnificent centrepiece, which will become a heirloom of the regiment, and which historically celebrates the chief epochs of its annals.

The base is triangular, with squared angles, and is of black wood, inlaid on its three principal faces with bas-reliefs in frosted silver of the engagements at Inkerman, Balaclava, and Sebastopol. The spaces on the squared angles are filled with the names of actions in which the regiment has distinguished itself. On one will be found the words "Boyne, Schellenberg, Enghien, Blenheim, Helixen, Ramilles, Oudenarde;" on the second, "Wynendale, Malplaquet, Bouchain, Cateau, Peninsular, Llerena, Salamanca;" on the third "Vittoria, Toulouse, Crimea, Balaklava, Inkerman, Tchernaya, Sebastopol." Thus on the base is a compendious chronicle of the actions in which the regiment has won its well-deserved laurels, whilst rising from it is an elegantly-designed monument in burnished silver, with frosted bas-reliefs of three celebrated charges at Llerena, Vittoria, and Salamanca. At the three angles of this monument, in concave spaces, are three equestrian figures of the costume of the regiment, and upon the summit are two figures of troopers of the 5th Dragoons, forming a picket, and in the costume of the present day. Over one of the reliefs is the inscription, telling us that the épergne has been presented to the regiment by Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., Commander of the Legion of Honour, and that to its "discipline at home and gallantry before the enemy" he owes his reputation as a soldier. A more modest inscription is seldom seen.

The work, which is of great value and noble



THE SCARLETT TESTIMONIAL TO THE 5TH DRAGOON GUARDS.

dimensions, although designed by Mr. Thomas Browne, has been wholly suggested and superintended throughout by Sir James Scarlett himself.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPT. R. H. BARLOW.

IN our impression of the 30th October last we were enabled, through the attention of a Canadian correspondent, to give a sketch illustrating the opening of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway at Goderich, in Canada West; and in our remarks upon the event we noticed that this object had been effected by English capital and the energy and skill of an English managing director, Captain Barlow.

We now present our readers with a sketch of some handsome pieces of plate presented to Captain Barlow and his lady by the officers, mechanics, and men connected with that railway, and by other friends, on the occasion of their leaving Canada. The presentation took place at the Kerby Hall, Brantford, Canada West, on the 23rd of August last, in the presence of a large concourse of people, and was accompanied by an address, beautifully engrossed on vellum.

The plate consists of a massive silver claret-jug and salver, manufactured by Tiffany and Co., of New York, together with a very solid and handsome tea and coffee service; and other pieces, supplied by the well-known firm of Hunt and Roskell of Bond-street, London.

CLARET-JUGS FOR THE 11TH REGIMENT.

IT has become of late the fashion amongst officers to present to the mess of their regiment some memorial of themselves on their promotion. The officers of the 55th and 64th Regiments present silver goblets; those of other regiments other articles. We have engraved a very handsome pair of Claret-jugs, which, as the inscription informs us, have just been given by various officers to the mess of the 1st Battalion, 11th Regiment:

Presented to the Mess 1st Battalion 11th Regiment by the undermentioned officers on their promotion in 1858—Majors Jenner and D'Oyley; Captains Cardiff, Hague, Osborn, Clarkson, Davies, Hill; Paymaster Simpson; Lieutenants Short, Martin, Webb, Armstrong, Norman, Gabb, Davies, Mears, Corrie, Smith; Lieut. and Adjutant Arthur.

The jugs, which are very handsome, have been manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of New Bond-street.



PLATE PRESENTED TO CAPT. BARLOW.

CLARET-JUGS FOR THE 11TH REGIMENT



THE BOUQUETIN, OR STEINBOCK (CAFRA IBEX, LIN.).

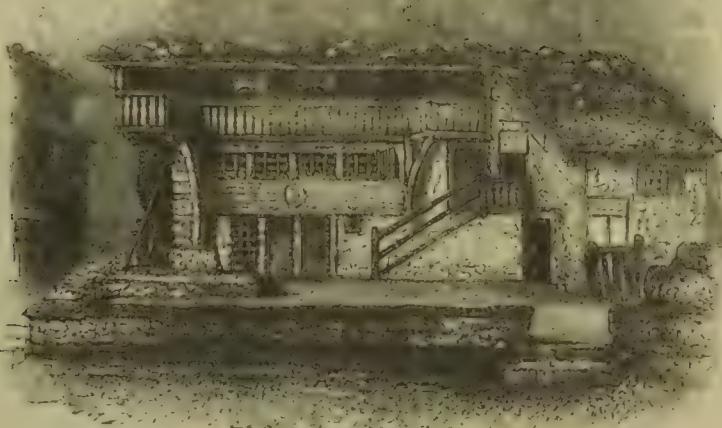
THE ITALIAN VALLEYS OF THE PENNINE ALPS.*

UNDER this title the Rev. S. W. King has produced a work which lays firm hold on the reader's interest from the opening chapter, describing the Great St. Bernard Pass, to the concluding one, in which he bids farewell to southern skies and southern scenes, having passed the boundary between Piedmont and Switzerland. The Rev. Mr. King thus sets forth the object of his tour:—

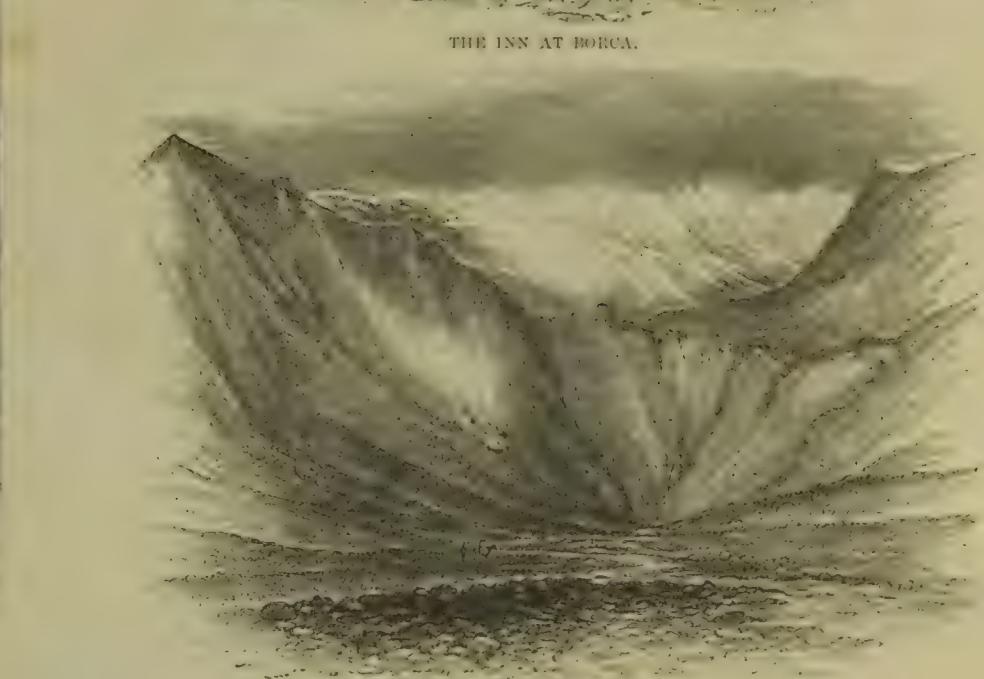
* "The Italian Valleys of the Pennine Alps: a Tour through all the Romantic and Less-frequented 'Vals' of Northern Piedmont, from the Tarantaise to the Gries." By Rev. S. W. King, M.A., F.R.G.S., with Illustrations from the Author's Sketches, Maps, &c. Murray.

"Our project was, after crossing the Alps, to explore and traverse, from head to foot, all the remote and less frequented valleys of Piedmont, which descend from the steep southern face of the great Pennine Chain, from Mont Blanc west to Monte Rosa east. The latter noble mountain, with its deep glens and their remarkable inhabitants, had been an especial object of interest to us ever since we had been present at one of the great annual fairs at Varallo. The picturesque Greek-like costumes peculiar to each Val—the striking beauty of the women both young and old—the accounts we heard of the district—and also its romantic scenery, so far as a hasty reconnoitring enabled us to judge, excited a strong wish to see more of them; and when, from the road between Como and Milan,

on our way to Venice, we took a farewell look of Monte Rosa, its many summits glittering in the setting sun like a wondrous mass of crystal, we determined to revisit it on the first opportunity. Another, and at least equal incitement, was the desire to explore the wonderful glaciers and scenes of Alpine grandeur of these southern valleys. Many of them have hitherto been but little known, except to scientific travellers, or through the pages of De Saussure and Forbes. They promised, too, what it is not easy to find nowadays, the pleasure and adventure of travelling in a country not overrun with tourists, and abounding in every element of natural interest—from the snowpeaks, glaciers, and wild ranges, the last haunts of the all but extinct Bouquetin, or Ibex, to the rich valleys,



THE INN AT BORCA.



PASS AND GLACIER OF THE GRIES.



ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS OF THE TOMB OF MAUSOLUS AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—SEE PAGE 83.

with their strangely-mixed races of Savoyard, Piedmontese, Italian, and German; as strongly contrasted as the wonderful gradations of their vegetation."

So vigorously and gracefully has the rev. gentleman depicted, both by pen and pencil, his three months' wanderings among those exquisite Vals, that the reader follows him with unabated delight through their remote and little-known recesses, and takes with the tourist alighting farewell of these scenes of wonderful variety, beauty, and grandeur, thus grouped by the author:—"The sublime snow Alps, with their mighty glaciers and thundering avalanches, the rugged mountains and vast primeval forests, the ceaseless torrents, leaping and foaming down to the sunny vales; where the broad-leaved fig, the spreading chestnut, mantling vines, and the fruits of the earth in richest profusion fill up the picture of romantic beauty; and where man, the last work of creation, flourishes in a type of vigour and comeliness, united with simplicity and industry, rarely equalled."

We reproduce in our pages three of the Engravings in this charming work, and subjoin from the same source the following descriptive details relating to them:

THE LOUQUETIN.

The ibex is becoming rarer every year, and though it once was distributed all over the mountains of Switzerland, the Tyrol, Savoy, and Piedmont, it has been extinct in the two former for very long. Occasionally the live animal has been taken and kept in confinement, but it is very rarely to be seen, except preserved in museums, as at Berno and Zurich, where—in the former especially—are some fine stuffed specimens. There are two in the British Museum, one of which was presented by Messrs. Murray and Brockden, who brought it from Ponte in the Val d'Orca, on the south side of the Cogne range.

Blaesi, in his recent excellent work ("Naturgeschichte der Säugthiere"), has minutely and accurately described the character of the bouquetin or steinbock, *Capra ibex*; and also those of the other varieties or species—whichever they may be considered—alied to it. Tschudi also has given a somewhat full history of its haunts and habits, and the substance of their remarks may not be out of place or uninteresting here. Their haunts are now entirely confined to the Graian Chain, the lofty snow and glacier ranges of the Vals Cogne, Savaranche, Grisanche, and perhaps Tignes, between Piedmont and Savoy, while the *Pic de la Grivola* may be called their head quarters; and from this region all the specimens obtained during the present century have been brought. From its stated appearance and noble horns, its rarity, and the prohibition of its chase, it is no wonder that the bouquetin is regarded with such enthusiastic admiration and eager envy by the Piedmontese chasseurs, who will brave every danger and difficulty to indulge their passion.

A better idea of this beautiful animal than mere description can give will be formed from the Woodent, for which I am indebted to the skillful pencil of Mr. Wolf—"the Landdeer of wild animals," as he was called by the late Lord Ellesmere—and who has had the opportunity of studying the bouquetin alive at Branenburg, in Bavaria, where a pair of them are kept by an Italian nobleman.

The noble horns, which are its most characteristic feature, are in a full-grown buck at least two feet long, and often much more, and of a deep dark olive, inclining to black in some individuals. They are gracefully falcated or curved back, and each year's growth is marked by a stout protuberant knotty ring, with often a lesser intermediate one between each, more or less distinct. In the pair I possess, which are two feet long, there are eight of these yearly rings; but in others I have seen, as the magnificent specimens in Baron Peccoz's collection, they were much more numerous, reaching to twelve and eighteen, and the horns themselves three feet long. Their thickness at the base is proportionate, and the weight is nearly as enormous for an animal of such size to carry. The muscular development of the hind-quarters of the buck is extremely extensive, particularly the latissimus dorsi, which is a muscle of great power and full development, and the tendons of which are very strong and well developed, like the clavos, they have no lacrymal gland. The whole frame is, indeed, most muscular, and much larger as well as more powerful than the chamois. Its legs are stouter and thicker, and the hard hoofs spreading. The strength of their sinews is such, that Tschudi says they will scale a rock ten or fifteen high, and almost perpendicular, in three steps, and can stand firmly on the top of a gate. A young tame ibex has been seen to jump clean over a man's head without taking a run.

The female is very easily distinguished by the smallness of her horns. Those of an old one given to me by Baron Peccoz, though with fourteen distinct rings, are only seven inches in length.

They generally go in small herds, pairing in January; and, later on, the old bucks separate and live in solitary stateliness on the highest peaks. The young one is born in June, and a few days after its birth it is almost impossible to take it alive, such is its agility. The ibex has been found to produce a fruitful hybrid with the common goat, and a numerous progeny of these has been reared at Branenburg.

The colour of the young animal is much lighter than that of the adult. The skin of the one I obtained at Courmayeur is of a greyish brown, approaching very nearly to mouse-colour, and lighter underneath. When full grown they are of a deeper brown, and the legs and other markings still darker. Mr. Wolf describes the colour of their newly-attained summer coat as very brilliant, showing in the male a characteristic light red colour on his hind quarters and behind the elbow, in both which places it is joined by almost black markings on the under side; and the black and white of the legs and belly are very striking. The winter coat is very much longer and coarser. Though often so represented, they have no proper beard, only a tuft of long stiff hair which grows under the chin; but in its shaggy winter coat, as represented in the illustration, it is much longer and denser, disappearing again in the summer. The tail is always erect, dark above and white underneath.

The marvellous accounts of the old writers respecting the ibex are numerous. As an instance, Gesner gravely relates that when an old one finds it must die, it climbs to the highest mountain peaks, hangs on to a rock with its horns, twists itself round and round upon them until they are worn off, when it falls down and expires. Their blood has long been in high repute as an extraordinary cure for all diseases, acting as a talisman, and the class-cures formerly used to obtain enormous sums for it.

In the summer they frequent the summit of the loftiest peaks, descending at night to feed on the fresh Alpine pastures. In the winter the inhospitable snow drives them down to the forests, where they browse on the pine-tops and the long dense lichens, which hang pendent from them in exhaustless quantity.

We were not fortunate enough to taste its flesh, but were repeatedly assured by Baron Peccoz, Glarey, and others, that it is most délicat, and "gamey" far superior to that of chamois, and a fine buck will weigh upwards of two cwt.

Long may the Grivola and the mountains of Cogne afford a safe sanctuary to this the most striking and interesting, as it is one of the rarest animals of Europe!

INN AT DORCA.

Pestarena was the most dreary and black-looking spot we had seen for long; and I reserved the gold-mines, for which it has been famous since the days of the Romans, for a visit at leisure on our return, glad to get out of its triste vicinity. After crossing several rough torrent beds, and mounting the steep path for a little, we came in sight of the chalets below Borea; standing out on a verdant platform, studded with trees, and abruptly descending into the valley. On the opposite site a branch torrent falls into the Anza, from a narrow opening into the Val Quarazza, down which is the descent of the Turlo pass, from Alagna to Macugnaga.

Mora had been safely installed and consigned to her rest long before we arrived at Borea; and we found our baggage arranged in a snug little room at the top of the steps of the picturesque wayside chalet, yclept the "Albergo dei Cacciatori," and kept by the two "Fratelli Albesini," the Ninwoods of Val Macugnaga. Delapierre was already initiating one of the brothers, a capital cook, into the mysteries of making Scotch broth with the remains of the mutton, their garden furnishing plenty of vegetables and herbs, while one of the woodpecks was ready trussed for roasting; and it was evident that we were among comfortable people, where there was no chance of our starving.

Nothing indeed could have been more to our taste than our present quarters, which we determined to make a resting-place for some time. A cozy, clean little chamber, a projection in front of the châlet, and tastefully but simply fitted up, was our sleeping and living apartment. The wife of one of the brothers waited on us with the greatest attention; and between the two artistes, Albesini and Delapierre, a dinner was served up such as hardly needed the relish which the dirty fare at Ponte Grande, and a fast since seven a.m., had given us.

PASS AND GLACIER OF THE GRIS.

When I followed them on to the plain of Bettlematt, the scene was a singularly wild and grand one. The dreary waste was spread far and wide with boulders and rocky debris, through which wound a torrent descending from an amphitheatre of mountains, entirely closing in the head of the valley. On the face of these was a wide patch of sloping snow, still unmelted, the source of the Tosa; and above this, bridging across the entire valley, in mid air, was the magnificent mass of the great Gries Glacier, like mountains of icebergs, filling the head of the Val, which, however, it does not descend. It finds an outlet northward on the Swiss side, where its radiated and scalloped structure, as it plunges deep into the valley, is beautifully seen.

A cross just appearing on a mountain top to the right, pointed out our course, to which we climbed by a steep track, extremely narrow and arduous for the mule; and E. had to ascend on foot. At last the summit was gained, after passing a perilous ledge on the brink of a fearful precipice; and we halted on the glacier edge, under shelter of its ice-cliffs, by a little emerald green pool embedded in the desolate lateral moraine.

Here we picketed the mule, and dined on our hard-boiled eggs; while Luigi, who had now become our fast friend, and had entreated to be allowed to accompany us to the Swiss Oberland, collected together some fragments

of wood and straw, left by peasants who had crossed the path with cheeses, and made a shortlived fire, whose blaze served to warm us as we sat in the keen wind.

The deep blue mountains of Italy lay now below us; above, the grand Gries Glacier, shut in by huge rugged pyramids, at a height of 8900 feet, stretched in a wide sea of icy desolation and wild sublimity, while the howling wind which swept over it warned us to quicken our step and cross its treacherous surface.

Our light meal finished, and the baggage packed on the saddle for the descent, we traversed the black sodden moraines for a short time, until we reached the ice at an accessible point. We set foot on the snow-covered glacier just as dense volumes of gloomy clouds whirled rapidly down on the fierce blast of the rising storm, throwing a strange lurid shade over the icy solitude. Here and there bleached skeletons of animals protruding from the snow, and the still fresh and frozen body of a mule, showed the perils of the pass in unfavourable weather, and heightened the mournful wildness of the scene. A crevasse lay across the centre of the glacier, crossed by a temporary bridge made of a few larch poles and tops, covered with beaten snow: and this was the boundary between Piedmont and Switzerland.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEEV OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

TIME.	DAILY MEANS OF			THEME METRE.			WIND.			CLOUDS	
	Temperature.	Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum.	Maximum.	At 1 P.M.	General Direction.	Windiest.	Wind.	Clouds in Miles.	Clouds Read.
	Inches.	Per cent.	Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	At 1 P.M.	At 1 P.M.	At 1 P.M.	At 1 P.M.	At 1 P.M.	At 1 P.M.
Jan. 12	20° 48.0	44.5	84	10	44.1	7.0	W. SW. W.	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
" 13	30° 52.1	39.8	35.1	85	19	47.4	N.	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
" 14	30° 44.4	36.9	33.3	88	9	55.0	NW. W.	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
" 15	29° 7.0	36.2	32.8	87	3	51.8	S. SW. W.	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
" 16	29° 10.8	31.3	27.7	79	7	30.0	S. SW. W.	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
" 17	29° 49.0	46.0	43.2	91	9	51.0	S. SW. W.	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
" 18	29° 7.0	50.4	48.0	92	10	47.5	S. SW. W.	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0

TESTIMONIALS.—On Wednesday, the 3rd inst., an influential meeting of the parishioners of Silverstone and Whittlebury, Northamptonshire, took place at the schoolroom of the former place, to present their late Curate, the Rev. Harcourt Delafons, who has been recently appointed to the living of Tiffield, with a handsome silver tea and coffee service, "as a tribute of esteem, and in recognition of the zeal and earnestness with which for seven years he has fulfilled his duties as Curate of those parishes."—On Friday evening a deputation of gentlemen, on behalf of the subscribers, waited on Mrs. Buxton, and presented her with a portrait of Mr. Buxton, Principal of the Deaf and Dumb School, Liverpool, painted by Mr. J. D. Mercier, of Chirch-street, as a token of the high respect and esteem in which he is held by his friends.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—Rev. C. Hardwick, Christian Advocate, Cambridge, to be Archdeacon of Ely. Curacies: Rev. R. Adams to Norton, Durham; Rev. W. C. Gorman to Kilmarc, Ossory; Rev. W. R. Vowell to Clonlony, Cashel. Incumbencies: Rev. O. Hollingsworth to Christchurch, Turnham-green. Perpetual Curacies: Rev. W. Anderson to St. John's, Belfast; Rev. G. W. Guest to Derwent; Rev. H. Kitton to Holy Trinity, King William's Town, Graham's Town; Rev. W. C. Saiford to Steven, Norfolk; Rev. C. Seaver to Christ Church, Belfast. Curacies: Rev. W. Booker to Halifax; Rev. J. H. Cole to Durris, Ross; Rev. J. P. F. Davidson to All Saints', Dorchester; Rev. J. L. Finney to Drumcliff, Elphin; Rev. W. H. Milnot to Carrigaline, Cork; Rev. C. Newell to Ballynakill, Waterford; Rev. J. Nicholson to St. Nicholas, Cork. Chaplaincies: Rev. A. W. Leet to the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin; Rev. S. K. Stothert to H.M.'s Training Ship *Britannia* at Portsmouth; Rev. R. M. Inskip, Chaplain and First Naval Instructor to H.M.'s Training Ship *Britannia* for Naval Cadets at Portsmouth.

The gentlemen of her Majesty's Hunt have invited the veteran huntman, Mr. Charles Davis, to a dinner, which will take place at the London Tavern on the 2nd of February. As each gentleman will appear in hunting costume, the appearance of the guests will present a novel scene in the City.

The Queen has appointed the Hon. F. W. A. Bruce, now her Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, to be her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of China; and H. Rumbold, Esq., now Second Paid Attaché to her Majesty's Legation at St. Petersburg, to be Secretary to her Majesty's Legation in China.

The Roman official journal announces that the Rev. Richard Boyle, the Roman Catholic priest who sued Cardinal Wiseman in the English Courts, has penitently begged and obtained absolution from the censures incurred by him, and forgiveness for the scandal caused by his conduct.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

COMPARED with the previous week, increased firmness has been observed in the market for all Home Securities since we last wrote, and a steady rise has taken place in the quotations. At one time, however, owing to a sudden fall in the French Rentes on the Paris Bourse, a disposition was shown on the part of holders of Consols to sell largely, consequently a temporary check was imparted to the upward movement in value. We say temporary, because we feel satisfied that Continental politics have assumed a more tangible shape than some ten days or a fortnight since.

The imports of bullion have been on an average scale, viz.—£82,000 from New York; £70,000 from the Continent; and £130,000 from Mexico, the West Indies, &c. About £60,000 in gold has been taken for export to France, and the shipment by the steamers for the East comprises £270,000, all in silver, with the exception of £1800 in gold.

The demand for money has continued very moderate, and first-class short paper has been discounted in Lombard-street at 2½ per cent. The present quotation for four months' bills is 2½ per cent. The supply of unemployed capital continues to increase.

The continental exchanges have undergone very few fluctuations this week. At Shanghai, the exchange comes 1½ per cent less favourable for this country; hence the demand for silver is likely rather to increase than fall off.

The Directors of the London and Westminster Bank have declared a dividend equal to 17 per cent for the past year. The dividend upon the Commercial is 6, free of income-tax; upon the City Bank, 5 per cent per annum; and the London Joint-Stock, 12½ per cent, with £1 per share bonus.

We understand that the sum of £13,600,000 will be required this year by the various French railway companies to complete the works now in progress, and that that sum will be raised in bonds, to be chiefly discounted by the Bank of France.

The Metropolitan Board of Works have concluded an arrangement with the Bank of England for an advance of three millions sterling, at 3½ per cent, for works projected between this and 1864. The amount will be drawn out at intervals, and the repayment of the loan will be secured upon a three-penny rate and the guarantee of the Treasury.

There was a steady feeling apparent in the Consol Market on Monday, and prices generally were firm:—Bank Stock was done at 226 and 228; India Stock, 224 and 222; the Reduced Three per Cents realised 94½; Consols for Money and Account, 95½; New Three per Cents, 96½; Long Annuities, 1885, 18½; India Debentures, 99½; Exchequer Bills, 35s. to 38s. prem. On Tuesday prices were again on the advance, with a firm market. The leading quotations were:—Bank Stock, 227; Reduced Three per Cents, 96½; Consols, 96½; New Three per Cents, 96½; Long Annuities, 1880, 13½; Ditto, 1885, 18½; India Stock, 223; India Debentures, 99½; Exchequer Bills, 35s. to 39s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 35s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 35s. to 39s. prem.; India Bonds, 20s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 35s. to 39s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 100½; Long Annuities, 18½. Prices were rather drooping on the following day, arising from some unfavourable rumours afloat as regards France and Austria.—Bank Stock left off at 228; the Reduced Three per Cents, 96½; New Three per Cents, 96½; Consols, 96½; New Three per Cents, 96½; Long Annuities, 1885, 18½; India Stock, 223; India Debentures, 99½; Exchequer Bills, 35s. to 40s. prem.; India Securities were without material change on Thursday:—Consols were done at 96½ and 96½; the New Threes and the Reduced, 96½; India Loan Debentures, 99½; Exchequer Bills, 37s. to 40s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 100½; Long Annuities, 18½. Bank Stock was 226½; India Stock, 224.

On Friday last week, the transactions in the Foreign Markets have been on the increase, and the quotations generally have shown a tendency to improve. The leading quotations for the week are as follows:—Brazilian Five per Cents, 10½; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 10½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 8½; Ditto, 9½; and, 10½; Mexican Two per Cents, 1½; Guadalcanal Five per Cents, 10½; Two-and-a-quarter per Cent, 20½; Ditto, 18½; Chilean Three per Cents, 18½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 18½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 15½; Rio de Janeiro Four-and-a-H



A FOX CAUGHT IN A TRAP.

A SCENE IN THE RUFFORD COUNTRY.

ON the 28th of December the Rufford hounds met at Blidworth Dale, tried Barber's Plantation, and found a fox in a steel trap alive. Captain Percy Williams dismounted, and took up the trap, which

bore on it the name of its owner. The iron peg was attached to the ground so firmly that it was with difficulty extracted. It was evidently a fixture. Captain Williams, who has hunted the country eighteen years, and is known as one of the best sportsmen and

managers of hounds in the kingdom, was of course much disgusted; especially as, in answer to complaints of blank covers, the battuoloving gentlemen had recently been accusing him of not fairly trying their covers. The hounds, well bred and up to their work, dis-



DR. MARK'S JUVENILE BALL IN THE FREE-TRADE HALL, MANCHESTER.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

dained to take part in a murder, and looked sad and ashamed, instead of baying as they would in the case of a fair kill.

The fact is that this mania for pheasant preserving—each landowner competing against his neighbour as to who shall make the greatest bag on battue days—is ruining our best hunting countries, and, worse still, filling our gaols with poachers, and our workhouses with their children.

The keepers, urged on continually by the praise and blame of their masters, understand their orders as well as Hubert did King John's hints, and kill off foxes on the coverts of noble foxhunters; while the pheasants are so numerous and so tame, from being fed, that they are as easy to bag as barn-door fowl without the protection of fowl-houses and the prestige of property. Then they are worth at least two shillings a head and no questions asked: so that a pound is easily earned. Where game is really wild, and the farmers are on good terms with their landlords, you hear very little of poaching, and there is always plenty of fair sport. But coverts full of half-a-guinea-a-head tame pheasants are so many traps for poachers and pitfalls for foxes.

In South Wiltshire and East Dorsetshire blank days are becoming quite a matter of course. They dig out foxes without a run, and hunt them down then and there as the only chance of ever seeing them again; and there, the other day, we saw near a foxhunting Peer's coverts pheasants thicker than we ever saw crows in a field.

We have had some good things from Germany, but the battue and the fox-trap are not among them.

DR. MARK'S JUVENILE BALL.

This ball was given on Thursday evening, the 6th inst. (Twelfth Night), in the Free-Trade Hall, Manchester; and, like its predecessors in the same place, was quite a success. The splendid room was tastefully decorated by Mr. Tyrer. Dr. Mark's "little men" occupied the orchestra, and, led by him on the pianoforte, they played a great deal of pretty dance music in the most creditable style; and Mons. Paris was the master of ceremonies. About 250 or 300 young folk joined in the dancing, with a spirit and grace forming a marked contrast to what is seen in ordinary public ball-rooms. The gallery was crowded with spectators almost from the beginning to the end of the ball; and there was a large number—mainly the parents or friends of the young dancers—under the gallery. During the evening a monster cake was cut up and distributed amongst the children, in commemoration of "Twelfth Night," and this was a part of the proceedings by no means the least enjoyed by the participants.

The "little men" gave two concerts in the Hall on Tuesday, and two others on Friday, which passed off most satisfactorily.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE principal topic of the week has been the sale of Ralph for 2000 guineas, and his immediate decline to 20 to 1 for the Two Thousand. At present Promised Land, has it all his own way in the betting for that race and the Derby, in which Musjid, Marionette, Cavendish, and Merryman, are all at 20 to 1. Twelve lots of General Peel's averaged 85½ guineas each at Tattersall's on Monday; among them Hurry Scurry, and four of her produce. Palmer, a Plenipo mare, in foal to Orlando, headed the list at 180 guineas. Sprig of Shillieagh has been brought for 270 guineas, and goes to Beverley; and Morpeth to Goltho, in the north of Lincolnshire. Old Melbourne was, we believe, destroyed last week, in the twenty-fifth year of his age. He was great to the last, and in 1857 alone he had to boast of Blink Bonny, Tasmania, and Oakball.

Mr. Rarey left town on Thursday night to fulfil his Brussels, Berlin, and St. Petersburg engagements, and returns, we are told, in April to conclude the cavalry-teaching engagement, the terms of which are at present pending between him and the Government.

Sport has been pretty good at Melton since we last chronicled it. The Duke's found a rare fox at Melton Spinney on Jan. 12, who took a good line into the Quorn country, but the scent wholly failed them. On Jan. 15 they found at Ponton Wood, through Sapperton and Newton Woods, and had a capital forty minutes over a fine plough country, but lost. They then drew Southern Wood, and away to Ancaster Gorse, and got to ground in Belton Park, after 1 h. 5 min., at a very good pace. On the same day, Mr. Tailby's met at Allexton, and had a splendid run with an afternoon fox; but, unfortunately, Goldard had a severe fall, and a report reached Melton on Monday that he had had seventeen leeches applied. The accident was most unlucky, as every week makes him more popular, and we must not forget to mention the two good runs he showed from Stanton Wyvile, and a rare thing the Saturday previous from Martinthorpe. On Monday Lord Stamford's drew Gartree Hill, and found a rare fox, who ran up wind two miles with the hounds close at him, to Guadalupe, and then, turning short, made his pant over Mr. Burbidge's farm to Freely Wood, where they lost him after a very fast thing. Cream Gorse was then drawn blank, but Asiby Pasture told a different tale, and a fox soon went away up wind to Baggrave, and back. Altogether it was a satisfactory day, but, like too many others this season, with no nose at the end of it. Mr. Gilmore, Captain Lloyd, Mr. Burbidge, and Mr. Coventry and his son were all in the front rank. On the Friday before these hounds had a great day from Six Hills. They found at Lord Aylesford's cover, and took him by Grimston, Asfordby, Shoby, Hoby, Ingdale, nearly to Old Dalby, and then turned short to the right—fifty minutes up, to this point without a check. He dared not face Lord Aylesford's covert again, but pointed to Saxelby, through Asfordby village, nearly to Goodrige's Gorse, and so on to Wastnaby, where he saved his life by a clever hedge double. The noble master and his Countess, Mr. Gilmore, Captains Lloyd and De Winten, and Sir Henry Edwards, the two Messrs. Coventry and Sidebottom, were all there, and Treadwell ever at hand to help his hounds.

The Cumberland have been making a good season of it. On January 4 they had a very severe run of three hours, from High Stand, across the Eden, and over King Harry, into the fell country; and followed it up on the 12th by a very fast 1h. 15m., with a kill in the open, from Nine Gills, a large whin cover, which held a fox late in the afternoon, when Chalk Foot, Denton Side, and Rose Wood had all failed them. The Surrey Union have also had a good twenty miles from Dunsfold, ending nearly forty miles from their kennel. The great "screw" question seems to be agitated as much as ever among the gentlemen who hunt with Her Majesty's Hounds, and "Old Fowler" is very great upon it. However, we hope that all differences may be buried when the pinks (including O. T.) meet at the London Tavern on February 2, to give the veteran huntsman, Mr. Charles Davis, a dinner.

The coursing fixtures for next week are—Longford (Derbyshire) on Tuesday and Wednesday; Southport (O) on Wednesday, &c.; Cothlestone (O) and Airdrie on Thursday and Friday, and Kyle Club (Auchinleck) Champion Collar on Friday and Saturday.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.—Her Majesty will open Parliament in person. According to present arrangements the Queen, and the Prince Consort and Court, propose leaving Windsor Castle on Wednesday, the 2nd proximo, for Buckingham Palace.—The Earl of Derby will give a Parliamentary dinner to a party of Peers on the 2nd of February, at his official residence in Downing-street. The Lord President of the Privy Council will give a dinner on the 23rd inst., at his residence in Arlington street, to the Cabinet Ministers and the great officers of State of the Queen's Household. The list of Sheriffs for the present year will be settled at this meeting.

THE BELSHAW FUND.—A collection has been made on behalf of the widow of the late Mr. Belshaw, a distinguished and useful man. Mr. Belshaw originated and promoted the first of the Exhibitions of Arts and Manufactures at Manchester, Liverpool, and Sheffield, Devonport, Hull, and other places. He was actively engaged in arranging the goods at the Great Exhibition of 1851, and by his skill and faculty for organisation contributed largely to its success. He was appointed Deputy Storekeeper to the Army Works Corps, and it was on his passage out that he met with the injury which, combined with anxiety, disappointment, and neglect, led to his premature decease. We trust that the attempt now made to raise a subscription for his afflicted family will meet with every encouragement. Subscriptions will be kindly received by Mr. Alderman Mechi, Leadenhall-street, and Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, printers and publishers, Whitefriars.

TRANSATLANTIC SKETCHES.

TO THE FALLS OF NIAGARA!

It was a beautiful morning in early November when I took the train at Albany for the Falls of Niagara. The foliage was not in the full bloom and flush of that autumnal glory which makes the month of October so lovely in America, but the trees were far from bare. The "pride of India," the celanthus, and the elm, were shorn of their splendours, and were all but leafless; but the oaks and, more especially, the maples, glittered in green, brown, and crimson magnificence. Nothing can surpass the beauty of the American maples at this season, when their leaves, turned to a blood red colour by the first touch of the winter frosts, gleam, fairest of the fair, amid the yellowing foliage of oaks and beeches, the bright green of the fir-trees, and the more sombre verdure of the omnipresent pine. The sky was cloudless, and the atmosphere so transparent that remote objects were brought out sharply and distinctly, as if close to the eye. To the mind of one accustomed to the English and Scottish landscape, there was one defect in the character of the scenery, and that was the absence of the green grass, earth's most beautiful adornment in the British Isles, but which is nowhere to be seen on the American continent after the early summer. The heat of July parches and withers it, and in autumn and winter there may be said to be no grass at all—nothing but shrivelled herbage, dry as stubble, and of the same colour. But otherwise the landscape was as fair as poet or painter could desire, and the delicious blue of the sky, and the hazy, dreamy stillness of the Indian summer, made amends even for the absence of grass. If Nature had not spread her carpet, she had certainly hung curtains and drapery of regal magnificence.

Though I ardently desired, I yet dreaded, to see Niagara. Wordsworth at Yarrow "had a vision of his own," and was afraid lest he should undo it by making too close an acquaintanceship with the reality. Such were my feelings on drawing near to the Falls. Unlike a celebrated traveller from England, who had, very shortly before my visit, been at Buffalo—within two hours' journey by railway, yet had never had the curiosity, or found the time, to look at Niagara face to face—I was positively puffed, permeated, steeped, and bathed in a longing desire to behold it; and my fears but arose from the excess of my love. The season was not the most favourable I could have chosen; but, as I might never have another opportunity, I determined, whatever welcome the weather might give me—whether I approached amid rain, hail, or snow—to gaze upon this wonder of creation while yet it was in my power, and to hear that great voice preaching in the wilderness, and singing for ever and ever the old and eternal anthem, "God is great!"

Our first resting-place of importance was at Utica, ninety-five miles from Albany, where it was originally my intention to stop for two or three days, to visit the Trenton Falls, as beautiful, though not so grand, as Niagara, and by many travellers preferred to the more stupendous marvel of the two; but, on learning that the hotel, the only house in the place, had long been closed for the season, I held on my way. A sudden fall of snow, just as I was debating the question, was the last feather that broke the back of the camel of Doubt, and made me press on to my journey's end. From Utica—a place of considerable trade, and with a population of upwards of 20,000—our train started to Rome, and from Rome to Syracuse. After leaving the last-mentioned place we lost sight for awhile of this classical nomenclature, and traversed a region where Asiatic names were in greater favour—through Canton to Pekin—leaving Delhi on the left. Thence we emerged into a district where the towns of ancient and modern Europe and Africa seemed to have had a stiff battle to perpetuate their names in the new world, and where Attica, Athens, Geneva, Palmyra, Hamburg, Carthage, Algiers, and Glasgow were scattered about in the most perplexing confusion. On either side of the way the stumps of trees that had been cut down by the pitiless axe of the settlers, and the black, charred, ghost-like stems of monarchs of the forest, which, to save labour, they had attempted to destroy by fire, stood in the utterness of their desolation. The swamps of dark moss-coloured water, around which they rotted, reflected their melancholy grandeur, undisturbed by any ripple larger than had been occasioned by a falling leaf. The villages and towns, most of them aspiring to be called cities, presented invariably the same rude, unfinished appearance. Mingled amid the log huts, the cabbage-gardens, and the squash-fields, were churches, chapels, hotels, stores, banks, mills, and printing offices, most of them incomplete at that time, but doubtless, ere this, in full activity of life and business. Irish and Germans seemed to form the bulk of the community. "Gasthaus," in German characters, was a word that continually met the eye; while the ubiquitous pig, and such names over the doors as O'Driscoll, Murphy, O'Brien, and O'Callaghan, unequivocally affirmed the fact that the Germans had not entirely monopolised the country. At Rome an old man got into our car, who did us the favour of remaining with us for upwards of fifty miles of our journey. He plied during the whole of the time a vigorous trade in some quack medicine of his own concoction, which he declared to be "good for fevers, agues, dyspepsias, rheumatisms, and colics." The price was a dollar a bottle; and among the sixty persons in our car he succeeded in getting no less than nine customers by dint of the most impudent and vexatious pertinacity I ever beheld. Having exhausted our car, and my patience, he disappeared into the car adjoining, where he no doubt carried on the same series of performances. We were no sooner relieved of his presence than a book-hawker made his appearance, and left a prospectus with every traveller, to study or to cast upon the floor, and after a sufficient interval returned for orders. But the book trade did not appear to be very prosperous, and he gathered up his prospectuses to do service on a future occasion. Then, changing his literary business for that of a dealer in maple-candy, peppermint-drops, cakes, and apples, he allowed us no cessation from importunity, until we arrived at the city of Rochester, where a new set of plagues of the same class took possession of us, and accompanied us the whole way to Niagara.

At Rochester—a city of nearly 50,000 inhabitants, seated upon the Genessee river, whose magnificent falls give it an amount of water-power which any city in the world might envy—the New York Central Railroad crosses the stream upon a bridge much more substantial than such structures usually are in the United States. But the bridge being within a hundred yards above the Fall, the passengers by rail cannot obtain even a glimpse of the cataract as they pass. On a subsequent occasion I stopped a night at Rochester to view the Falls. When this part of the world was a wilderness, the Genessee must have been eminently grand and beautiful. Even now, when there is not a tree upon the banks, and when a succession of flour, paper, and other mills have monopolised all the available space on both banks, and filled from the great Fall itself a hundred little streams, that discharge their power over the wheels of as many mills and factories, the rush of the mighty river is a

noble sight. Man has disfigured the banks, but the stream itself is not only too unmanageable to be brought into subjection to his uses, but too vast in its loveliness and grandeur to be sensibly impaired, or made other than beautiful, whatever he may do to it.

It had been dark for two hours before we reached Niagara City—sometimes called "The City of the Falls," and when the train stopped I distinctly heard the dull, heavy roar of earth's most stupendous cataract. All the great hotels were closed for the season; the Cataract House, and the International, on the American side, and the Clifton House, on the Canadian shore, were alike deserted and sealed against the visitor. No place remained available for a nightly lodging but a third, or I might say a fifth, rate hotel, considering the style of the accommodation and the cookery; and thither I betook myself and engaged a bed. I had no sooner made all my arrangements for the night than I sallied out to take a glimpse at the moonlight glory of Niagara. I had some difficulty in finding my way. The guides had all departed weeks previously, and there was not even a stray inhabitant in the wide, muddy, unfinished streets of Niagara City. A few pigs still prowled about in the miry ways, a few German *gasthaeuse* were still open, but there were no other sounds or sights of life in all the melancholy place. The International Hotel, a large block, about four times as large as the Reform Club—had all its shutters up; and the shops and stores of the Indian dealers in furs, moccasins, and stuffed birds were closed. At last, being in perplexity, I had to enter a German beerhouse to ask my way to the Falls. The honest German to whom I put the question stared at me with genuine astonishment. He seemed to think that I had either lost my senses, or that I had never possessed any. "Do you want to cross to the other side?" he asked, in tolerably good English; "because, if you do, it is late for the ferry, and I advise you to go to the Suspension-bridge."

"How far?" said I.

"Two miles," he replied.

"But I only want to take a look at the Falls," I rejoined.

"To-night!"

"Yes! to-night—why not?"

"To-night!—But why not wait till daylight? But, I beg your pardon; you must surely be an Englishman? Nobody else would be absurd enough to want to see the Falls at such a time, and risk his neck in the attempt. The ferryman lives on the Canadian side, and is not likely to come across for you, even if you can make him hear, which is doubtful."

I thought so too, considering the noise which Niagara made, and which I could hear as the bass to the shrill treble of the German speech; but he kindly directed me to the Ferry House, with a shrug of pity, and the parting consolation that, if I failed to get across that night, I could see the Falls in the morning, which, in his opinion, would be quite soon enough for any rational being.

The Ferry House was as deserted as the hotels. Its door was open, but the interior was almost pitch dark; and after groping about for some minutes, reluctant to return without a sight of the Falls, I discovered that the Ferry House was on the top of the high bank (about two hundred feet above the level of the stream), and that passengers were let down by ropes in a car upon a sloping rail. Dreading to tumble down the incline, and meeting with no living creature to appeal to for aid or information, I made my way towards the "Clarendon"—the cheapest and most uncomfortable of all American hotels; got more than ankle-deep in mire; met several pigs and one passenger; and, for that evening, left the Falls unvisited. But I fell asleep with their mighty music ringing in my ears, and next morning was more than repaid for my disappointments, by the sight of Niagara in all its glory. But what I saw and what I thought on my first and on subsequent visits, every day and night for a week, I must reserve for my next letter. C. M.

LETTER FROM ROBERT BURNS.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

I SEND you the copy of a letter which at this moment cannot fail to be of interest to your readers. The original is in the possession of a lady in Dumfriesshire, and, so far as I have been able to ascertain, it has never been published:

COPY OF A LETTER FROM ROBERT BURNS, ADDRESSED TO MR. JAMES CLARK, SCHOOLMASTER, FORFAR.

DUNFRIES, June 26, 1796.

My dear Clark,—Still, still the victim of affliction! Were you to see the emaciated figure who now holds the pen to you, you would not know your old friend. Whether I shall ever get about again is only known to Him, the Great Unknown, whose creature I am. Alas, Clark! I begin to fear the worst. As to my individual self, I am tranquil; I would despise myself if I were not. But Burns's poor widow, and half a dozen of his dear little ones—helpless orphans! There I am weak as a woman's tears. Enough of this, 'tis half my disease.

I duly received your last, inclosing the note. It came extremely in time, and I was much obliged to your punctuality. Again I must request you to do me the same kindness. Be so good as, by return of post, to inclose me another note. I trust you can do it without much inconvenience, and it will seriously oblige me.

If I must go, and leave a few friends behind me, whom I shall regret while consciousness remains, I know I shall live in their remembrance. Adieu, dear Clark! That I should ever see you again is, I am afraid, highly improbable.

This letter is so characteristic of Burns that there can be no doubt of its genuineness. Whether the remittance referred to was an act of benevolent kindness on the part of Mr. Clark, or the repayment of the part of a sum owing, does not appear, nor is it important. The introduction of the word "punctuality"—"I was much obliged to your punctuality"—naturally leads to the belief that the money had been applied for. Had it been a spontaneous gift on the part of Mr. Clark, it is barely possible that a man so sensitive as Burns was on these points should request "another note." We are therefore forced to the conclusion that Mr. Clark owed the poet some small debt, which was being paid at the time of the sufferer's greatest grief, when Death had laid his hand upon him, and from whom he felt there was no escape. The reference to his "poor widow and half-dozen little helpless orphans" is peculiarly touching.—F. B.

TERRY'S PATENT BREACH-LOADING RIFLE.—This powerful and most effective weapon is, by order of the Secretary of State for War, to be supplied immediately to several cavalry regiments. By this weapon one man is made equal to ten; the carbine may be loaded with facility at the time of a horse being at full gallop, because neither biting the cartridge nor a ramrod is required, and there is no risk of blowing off the hand while loading. The Small-arms Committee have submitted the carbine to the severest tests, making a most favourable report on its peculiar advantages, and hence its adoption in the army. A few months ago Terry's rifle was subjected to a test by Captain Richard Hewlett, of the Excellent gunnery, and 1800 rounds were fired without the carbine requiring to be cleaned, or missing fire. The same carbine was tested on Southsea-common by order of the Lord Lieutenant, Major-General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Somerville, and 1800 rounds were fired at 300 yards' range from the barrel; the carbine itself made a centre hit. An officer on the ground, one of the best shot in the army, then took the instrument and struck the ground with the butt of the rifle, and 1800 rounds were fired without the carbine being touched.

The American *Newspaper* states that Mr. Charles Linnell, of New York, has undertaken the gigantic task of compiling a "Dictionary of Congress" from the earliest times until the present. It is to contain a digest of the successive sessions of Congress, of the different Administrations, and of the Presidential election of 1850, which will be delivered in five volumes.

MR. BRIGHT'S REFORM BILL.

On Monday night a meeting of the inhabitants of Bradford was held in St. George's Hall, called for the purpose of hearing an address from Mr. Bright. Great interest was manifested; and, although the admission to the large hall, which is calculated to hold between four and five thousand persons, was by purchased tickets, it was, long before the hour fixed for the meeting, densely crowded. Mr. Bright entered the hall shortly after seven o'clock, and was received by the assembled multitude with loud cheers. The chair was taken by Mr. Brown, the Mayor of Bradford; and on the platform were several gentlemen of influence in the district. The preliminary part of the proceedings consisted in moving, seconding, and passing a resolution expressive of the sympathy and confidence which the meeting entertained towards the hon. gentleman. The main part of the speech of Mr. Bright referred, as might have been anticipated, to the Reform changes which he is prepared to propose to the House of Commons. We take the description of his bill from his speech; but where he omits details we supply them from the schedules of his Reform Bill which have been published.

POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION IN A REFORM BILL.

Mr. Bright stated in his opening remarks that the three points to be considered were—the Franchise, the Mode of Exercising the Franchise, and the Distribution of Seats. He objected to “fancy” representations—representations of lawyers, of doctors, or of men having money in savings banks. The present franchise he objected to because it excludes the wages-receiving class. He defended the rate-paying franchise as better than the household franchise. Under his plan, the actual extension of the franchise would be this:—“In certain boroughs where the working-classes form a great proportion, the number of votes would probably be increased threefold. Where there are now 1000 electors there would be 3000; but in other boroughs which are not manufacturing boroughs the proportionate increase would not be more than double, and, taking the whole of the representation throughout England in exact calculation, the numbers of electors would probably not exceed two-and-a-half of the present number of electors.” He relieved any fears to property from this increase; the vote was “the symbol of moral force.”

THE BALLOT.

Then came the question how it should be executed. “In my opinion,” said the hon. gentleman, “with that extension of the franchise the voters must have whatever security, whatever shelter from influence and menace the adoption of the principle of vote by ballot can confer. In almost every country in the world where the representative system exists the ballot is the recognised mode of voting. I recollect reading in the works of some historians of the United States that freedom depends upon representative institutions, and the freedom of representative institutions depends upon the ballot. The rich, though some of them are not very courageous, do not ask for the ballot, but those who are not rich deem it essential to enable them to perform their duty of voting, and I would rather take the opinion of those who deem the ballot essential than of the rich who do not.”

He then said that the Ballot was an essential part of any Reform Bill:—“A Parliamentary experience of twenty years proves to me that I should be conferring no advantages on the country by extending the franchise without the protection of the ballot.”

DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS.

Mr. Bright next came to the distribution of seats. He objected to the plan of adding rural districts to little boroughs instead of disfranchising them altogether, and he objected to the plan of grouping two or three small boroughs in one constituency, it would so add to the expenses of each candidate. As to “giving additional members to counties”—“such an arrangement (said he) would disable the Parliament from giving members to the great towns whose representation is now so notoriously inadequate to their population, property, taxation, and general influence in the kingdom. The Reform Bill of 1832 gave sixty-three seats to the boroughs and only five to the counties; and there has been from that time a feeling that it was too large an injustice to the counties and the landed interest in its distribution of members. I wish my countrymen to watch this point with the honest eye, and to repudiate the Government without mercy if it does not distribute the seats fairly by the consolidation of small boroughs mainly among the great cities and towns. The proportion of seats to population is the very soul of reform.”

Mr. Bright then stated his plans for the distribution of seats:—“The Bill of 1832 laid its hand upon 351 boroughs, and totally extinguished them; these boroughs returned 111 or 112 members. It laid its hand on 39 other boroughs, some of which you would not have found if you had travelled through the country to look for them (laugh). It laid its hand on 30 other boroughs, and took one member from each of them, and it gained two members by the union of three or four boroughs. Altogether it obtained 142 seats. Now, I propose to proceed on the same principle as the Bill of 1832, but to travel a little more; yet, I hope and believe, not more than is required by the necessities and wishes of the country. By the Reform Bill of 1832 every borough with a population under 2000 was utterly disfranchised; while every borough with a population under 4000 lost one member wherever it had previously returned two. In the Bill which Lord J. Russell introduced in 1837, and which, as you know, did not pass, it was proposed to extinguish all boroughs whose population was under 5000, and to take one member from all those whose population was under 10,000.”

BOROUGHS TO BE DISFRANCHISED.

“I propose to disfranchise all boroughs under 5000 inhabitants. This will give us 87 seats to dispose of. Then to step on to populations of 10,000, and to say that all borough having less than that number should henceforth have only one member. This will yield 34 seats to be added to the other 87, and if we add four more seats for the two corrupt boroughs of St. Albans and Sudbury, which were some years ago disfranchised, we shall have a grand result, as far as England and Wales alone are concerned, of 125 seats to dispose of. I propose to explain to you how these seats should be allotted, which, after all, is the pith of the whole question. There are a number of boroughs whose population is between 10,000 and 25,000, some of which have one member, and, I think, about a dozen or thirteen which have two members. Not wishing to make any more change than appears to be necessary, I propose to leave this class of boroughs precisely as they are.”

BOROUGHS TO HAVE ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.

“I begin, then, at the limit of 25,000 inhabitants, and I give to every borough having above that amount of population, and now sending only one member, an additional seat, until I come up to populations of 54,000. I will read to you, for they are very few, the names of the boroughs comprised in that list. There are sixteen boroughs containing populations between 25,000 and 54,000, and returning one member each; they are Gateshead, Walsall, Monmouth, Chatham, South Shields, Rochdale, Tynemouth and North Shields, Ashton-under-Lyne, Huddersfield, Leith, Bury, Cheltenham, Greenock, Dudley, Swansea, and Falsley. Now, under my plan all these places would return two members.

“When I get to a population of 54,000 I take a step upwards, and proceed with the list of boroughs that should henceforth return three members, and they are these:—Bath, Nottingham, Leicester, Bolton, Sunderland, Norwich, Preston, Brighton, Portsmouth, Oldham, Stoke-upon-Trent, Hull, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Bradford, Greenwich, and Wolverhampton. These are sixteen boroughs, all of which would under this scheme return three members to Parliament.

“We come next to four boroughs which ought to be included in the list, but which at present return only one member—viz., Merthyr Tydfil, in Wales; Salford, in Lancashire; and the city of Aberdeen and the town of Dundee, in Scotland. You will observe—and I ought to explain this first—that in framing this scheme I have known nothing of the river Tweed and nothing of St. George's Channel. I wish to treat Scotland and Ireland precisely on the same principles, in every respect, as I would treat England and Wales. Those boroughs which I have just named bring me up from 54,000 to 125,000. All these calculations are based on the census of 1851. Beginning at 125,000, and going up to double that number, which is 270,000, I propose that nine boroughs shall hereafter return four members. They are:—Sheffield, Bristol, Leeds, Southwark, Birmingham, Westminster, Lambeth, and the Tower Hamlets, which I propose to divide, its population being so enormous, into two complete boroughs—to each of which four members shall be given.

“Then I come to the last, but very large class in this list, and that is—London, the capital of the British empire, out of the way I speak in the kingdom, and entitled to it, I am sure you will agree, to exercise a very powerful influence over the Government of the country. They are the boroughs of Manchester, Liverpool, Marylebone, Clerkenwell, and Chelsea, having a population at the last census of more than 316,000, and now, doubtless, of 400,000. I propose to give to each of these five boroughs six members of Parliament.”

THE NEW BOROUGHS.

“Well, then, there comes the question of the new boroughs. I ought to say here that I do not consider this list to be absolutely complete. There are some places from which I have not information sufficient to enable me to judge; but if ever this bill or any similar bill—and you have only to will it and it will be so—(Cheers)—if ever this bill should pass the second reading in the House of Commons, there will be no difficulty in adding to this list three, or four, or half-a-dozen others, if a good case can be made out for them. Changes of that nature were made in the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832. Of these boroughs five are to have one member each—Gravesend, Leamington, Stalybridge, Burnley, and Birkenhead. Now, one of these boroughs puts in a claim for two members; that is a point to be considered. I have put it down for one member, because my information did not lead me to think that I could, at this stage, take any other course. Then there are two parishes which Lord J. Russell in 1851 proposed to unite and make one borough—Chelsea

and Kensington, in West London. Their population is so large and so rapidly increasing that I think they ought to be two boroughs, and that they ought to have two members each. These few boroughs, therefore, will absorb nine members. I have mentioned several of the Scotch burghs which are to have additional members, but there are four others which may be considered new boroughs. You are probably aware that in Scotland the plan of grouping boroughs has always, so far as I know, been practised. Several of these groups are so large that I should have been compelled to have given them two members if kept together; but I thought it was much better that four or six places joining to return one member, and having a population enough for two, should be separated into two distinct boroughs or groups, each having one member, as being better for all persons concerned in their representation.

“From the Stirlingshire group I select the boroughs of Dunfermline and Inverkeithing to return one member; Hamilton, Lanark, and Linlithgow are to be taken from the Falkirk burghs, and given one member; Dumfries, Port Glasgow, Renfrew, and Rutherglen are to be taken from the Kilmarnock burghs, and to have one member; and the towns of Arbroath and Brechin are to be taken from the Montrose burghs, and to return one member.”

THE ENGLISH COUNTIES.

“Now there comes one other point, and that is, what shall be done—if anything shall be done—with the distribution of members as regards the counties of England? I propose to take a course which was adopted, or nearly like that adopted, by Lord J. Russell in his last bill, in which he would divide the West Riding of Yorkshire, and divide Lancashire into district divisions. I shall give to the West Riding of Yorkshire four additional members—I am assuming South Lancashire divided—to the North Riding of Yorkshire one, to North Lancashire one, to South Devon one, and one to each of the following:—The West Kent, South Stafford, West Cornwall, North Essex, South Essex, West Norfolk, East Somersett, West Somersett, and that portion of Lincolnshire which is known by the name of the Parts of Lindsey. Now, these have been selected on account of their great population, and because within them there has grown up not only a large population, but very large interests that are not exclusively connected with the land, and therefore I think they have a right to some extension to the numbers of members in any rearrangement of any representation that may take place.”

THE IRISH BOROUGHS AND COUNTIES.

“The boroughs in Ireland are much less than the boroughs of England. They have nine boroughs whose average number of electors is only 1573; they have one whose number of electors, I believe, is only about 84 or 85. I have proposed that nine of these boroughs, beginning with Portarlington and ending with Bandon, should be disfranchised, and six of their members distributed in this way—two to the city of Dublin, and one each to the towns of Belfast and Kilkenny and the cities of Limerick and Cork. Then, looking at the vast population of many of the Irish counties, I propose to give from the boroughs of England five new members, which added to the three saved from these disfranchised boroughs, will give one additional member each to six of the principal Irish counties (Wexford, Limerick, Antrim, Tyrone, Downe, Tipperary), and two to the county of Cork, which may be termed the Yorkshire of Ireland.”

THE TAX-PAYING POPULATIONS.

“I propose to give to Manchester and Liverpool 6 members each—12 members to the two. What do they pay annually to the Government in income-tax in Schedules A and B, towards the property and house taxes, the assessed taxes, and land-tax? They paid in the year 1857 £507,000, and all the boroughs that I have proposed to disfranchise under £8000. The constituencies that now have 87 members, what did they pay in that year? They paid £221,000. The constituencies with 87 members paid £221,000; the constituencies with 4 members now and in past time—but with 12, as I have proposed to arrange it—paid £87,000, or more than four times as much. Again, compare Manchester and Liverpool with the Schedule B as I propose to leave it, being 69 boroughs still returning 69 members. Those 69 members’ constituents only paid £288,000 in 1857, and if I added to the 69 members from 69 boroughs the 55 members from other 41 boroughs—that is, taking all the boroughs under 25,000 population—the whole of it is only £857,000 of taxes, against £507,000 paid by Liverpool and Manchester. I am not afraid, then, that any one who looks into these schedules will charge me with giving undue influence to the population or to the property of your great towns and cities; if any man tells you that this will do mischief, or that it is wrong or unfair at heart, he is not for a representative system at all, or he does not in the least comprehend it.”

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

“Mr. Bright then repeated his former argument, that the House of Lords represented the landed interest and the counties. He quoted the delay in the admission of Baron Rothschild and the successful resistance to the admission of Lord Wensleydale as a life Peer, as instances of the obstinacy of the Lords.” Mr. Bright continued—“Whenever the counties shall claim and shall obtain a proportion of members of the House of Commons in accordance with the population which they show upon the census, then the time will come, inevitably it will come, when the towns will ask why the counties should be the sole constituents for the members for the House of Lords, the constituents, not by open election, but in fact. You have on this platform tonight two gentlemen who moved and seconded the resolutions which you have been so good as to pass welcoming me to this meeting. If the House of Lords is to be a representation of all the great interests of the country, and not of the land exclusively, where would you find them but sitting there as the Barons, the Marquises, the Dukes, may the Princes, of manufacture and of commerce? I do not wish to open this question. I am so far Conservative as to be willing to retain the institutions which I find in my time, so long as they can be made to work without obvious and serious detriment to the interest of the empire. Let us go on with the House of Lords by all means; but let us have a real representation in the House of Commons.”

The speaker pointed out the necessity of Reform, admitted by four successive Prime Ministers, and he called upon the towns to resolve and to petition.

Mr. Bright encouraged the meeting by holding out the hope of aristocratic leaders:—“Do not suppose that I shall be alone. If the people will speak out there are eminent men whose sympathies are with us, watching the signs of the times, looking for the reports of such meetings as the present, which will go far to decide their course. If there is a great army there will be captains and leaders. Do not suppose that there are not among the aristocracy families, more than one or two, which will not betray or belie the historic reputation which belongs to them.”

He referred briefly to the personal attacks made on him, saying he would not reply to them, and concluded by observing:—“I am powerless as an individual; my countrymen are the nation and omnipotent; and to them I commit the issue and fate of this great question.”

The hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid great and protracted cheering.

The following resolution was then carried unanimously:—“That this meeting is assured that the public opinion of the country is ripe for a large and comprehensive measure of reform that will include the admission of £10 occupiers to the county franchise; the establishment of household suffrage in boroughs, vote by ballot, and a more equitable distribution of representatives to population; and pledges itself to use all constitutional means to procure the passing of a measure through Parliament in the ensuing session that shall embrace these points.”

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings a few minutes before ten o'clock.

SCHEDULES OF MR. BRIGHT'S BILL.

We annex in an abbreviated form the schedules of Mr. Bright's Bill:

Schedule A presents a list of fifty-four boroughs in England and Wales which are to cease returning any members to Parliament, some of which are in wretched condition, and all of them are in decay.

Schedule B refers to boroughs in the United Kingdom in the proportion of which each is to be and is under 12. There are sixty-nine in number, and in future all of them are to return one member each. At present the half of them send two members each.

Schedule C lists forty-four boroughs in England and Wales which are in wretched condition, and all of them are in decay.

In Schedule D we find forty-three boroughs with a higher population, up to 25,000, each, to any of which is to be given one member. They are, for the future, all to return two.

Schedule E gives twenty-three boroughs, with a population ranging from 25,000 to 127,000, which are to send three members each, although they now only send one or two.

Next, in Schedule F, there are twelve boroughs of higher population still, reaching to as much as 270,000. These boroughs are to return four members each. Only one of them does so at present, that of the city of London. Some of the metropolitan boroughs are included in the four-member schedule, and the Tower Hamlets is divided into two representations, each with four members.

Mr. Bright proposes to give six members each, as we find by Schedule G, to Bath, Nottingham, Gloucester, Worcester, and Liverpool.

Schedule H includes this list of the whole, to be presented to the House: they are Gravesend, Leamington, Stalybridge, Burnley, and Birkenhead, Chelsea, and Kensington. The two latter to have two members each, the others only one.

Now for the counties.

By Schedule I, eighteen additional members are to be added to English counties of large populations;

By Schedule K, eight additional to Irish counties;

And by Schedule L, a little change of no great importance is made in respect to Scotch counties.

So much for the numerous Schedules of Mr. Bright's Reform Bill. Taking an abstract of these changes, we discover that the total number of members sent to the Commons will be the same, the difference being in their re-distribution.

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF SCHEDULES, SHOWING THE RESULT OF THE PROPOSED CHANGES.

FIRST DIVISION.—BOROUGHS TO RETURN NOT MORE THAN TWO MEMBERS EACH.				
Population in 1851.	Direct Taxes payable 1857.	Ten-Pound Electors.	No. of Boroughs.	Members proposed.
Schedule B..	769,916	386,900	32,639	63
Schedule C..	821,553	470,772	33,034	41
Schedule D..	1,430,153	985,191	60,037	43
Totals ..	3,031,622	1,822,863	125,810	152

SECOND DIVISION.—BOROUGHS TO RETURN MORE THAN TWO MEMBERS EACH.				
Population in 1851.	Direct Taxes payable 1857.	Ten-Pound Electors.	No. of Boroughs.	Members proposed.
Schedule E..	1,700,720	1,162,078	61,694	23
Schedule F..	2,480,101	3,229,050	123,460	48
Schedule G..	1,715,944	2,223,991	90,078	5
Totals ..	5,951,734	6,615,119	278,651	40

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE BOROUGH POPULATION OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND, by the arrangements proposed in the foregoing schedules; the number of £10 electors, the number of members, and the population for each member. In the proportion of members for England are included seven members not yet appropriated, and for which additional new boroughs may be advantageously created:—				
Population in 1851.	Direct Taxes payable 1857.	Ten-Pound Electors.	No. of Boroughs.	Members proposed.

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1. PAROCHIAL PSALMODY.
2. PROMENADE CONCERT.

3. THE DRAWING-ROOM SINGER.
4. THE AMATEUR MUSICIAN.

5. THE GRAND OPERA.
6. THE CATHEDRAL ORGANIST.

7. FIRE-SIDE MUSIC.
8. CHORISTERS.

9. THE "SALOON" SINGER.
10. THE GLEE CLUB.

11. THE TAVERN CONCERT-ROOM SINGER.
12. SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

IN-DOOR MUSIC.—SEE PREVIOUS PAGE.



PRESENTATION OF COLOURS BY THE PRINCE OF WALES TO THE 100TH, OR ROYAL CANADIAN, REGIMENT OF FOOT.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS BY THE PRINCE OF WALES TO THE ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT OF FOOT.

The first public act of the Prince of Wales was performed last week at Shorncliffe. On Monday, the 10th inst., his Royal Highness presented colours to the regiment raised in Canada, and called the 100th, or Prince of Wales Royal Canadian, Regiment of Foot.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, attended by their respective suites, arrived at the camp from Folkestone, under an escort from the 11th Hussars, at two o'clock p.m. His Royal Highness was received by a Royal salute from the troops on the ground, consisting of three batteries of the Royal Artillery, one squadron of the 11th Hussars, two troops of the Military Train, one company of Sappers and Miners, the 11th Regiment of Foot, the 100th Regiment, and the Royal Dublin City Militia.

The whole of the troops on the ground were commanded by Lieut.-General Mansel, K.H., Commanding of the South-Eastern Division. Lord Melville, Colonel of the 100th, and Major-General Crawford, as well as several other officers of distinction, were present.

The infantry were formed in line, and the cavalry and artillery at right angles to them upon either flank, the 100th Regiment being the centre of the line.

The Prince passed down the front of the line, the Duke of Cambridge making remarks upon each corps to his Royal Highness, evidently denoting satisfaction, and seeming particularly struck with the fine body of men composing the 100th Regiment.

After this his Royal Highness took up a position in the centre of the line, and the 100th Regiment, being advanced about forty paces, formed three sides of a square by the wheeling up of three of its companies upon both flanks: the drums were piled in the centre, and immediately before the Prince, and upon them were placed the two colours to be presented.

The Chaplain (Rev. E. G. Parker) having read the form of prayer for blessing the colours, the two Majors, Lieut.-Col. Robertson and Major Dunn, took the colours and handed them to the Prince, upon which the two senior Ensigns of the regiment advanced and, kneeling before his Royal Highness, received them from him, and, rising, remained in that position whilst the Prince addressed the regiment as follows:—

Lord Melville, Colonel de Rottenburg, and Officers and Soldiers of the 100th Regiment.—It is most gratifying to me that, by the Queen's gracious permission, my first public act since I have had the honour of holding a commission in the British army should be the presentation of colours to a regiment which is the spontaneous offering of the loyal and spirited Canadian people, and with which, at their desire, my name has been specially associated. The ceremonial on which we are now engaged possesses a peculiar significance and solemnity, because, in confiding to you for the first time this emblem of military fidelity and valour, I not only recognise emphatically your enrolment into our national force, but celebrate an act which proclaims and strengthens the unity of the various parts of this vast empire under the sway of our common Sovereign. Although, owing to my youth and inexperience, I can but very imperfectly give expression to the sentiments which this occasion is calculated to awaken with reference to yourselves and to the great and flourishing province of Canada, you may rest assured that I shall ever watch the progress and achievements of your gallant corps with deep interest, and that I heartily wish you all honour and success in the prosecution of the noble career on which you have entered.

The Prince's address was listened to with profound attention, both by the officers and men of the regiment; and, although delivered in a tolerably loud tone of voice, was spoken with quiet emphasis, and without the least appearance of hesitation or timidity.

Colonel the Baron de Rottenburg, who is in command of the regiment replied as follows:—

May it please your Royal Highness,—As the immediate Commanding-officer of your Royal Highness's Canadian Regiment, I tender my humble duty to your Royal Highness for the honour which you have done the regiment this day in condescending to present its colours, and for the gracious terms in which you have addressed the officers and men. I assure your Royal Highness that we are all deeply grateful for this act on the part of your Royal Highness. The great colony in which this regiment was raised, amongst whose ranks hundreds of its sons are serving, and all who belong to it are more or less connected with Canada, will also feel most grateful for the honour which the first regiment raised in a colony for general service has received from your Royal Highness; and I assure you that at the call of our Sovereign, Canada would send ten such regiments as this one in defence of the empire, should such an emergency ever arise requiring their services. The 100th Regiment has received its first colours in the most honourable manner such could be bestowed—viz., from the hands of the illustrious heir to the throne of this empire. It rests with the regiment to maintain their colours always with honour: I confidently assure your Royal Highness they will do so. If these colours are ever unfurled in the presence of an enemy, the officers and men of the 100th Regiment will be ready to shed their blood in the defence of their colours, of their Queen, and of their country. I again humbly thank your Royal Highness for the honour you have done the regiment.

The youthful Prince performed his part of the ceremony in a most able manner—the whole tenor of his bearing being cool, manly, and dignified, such as would have done credit to one over whose head forty summers had passed. It made a great impression upon every officer and man in the regiment.

After the harangues the colours were marched through the ranks of the regiment from left to right; they were saluted, and then placed in their proper position in the centre of the regiment. The whole of the troops then broke into open columns and marched past the Prince in quick time, and then went to their huts.

The Prince subsequently partook of an elegant luncheon in the officers' mess hut of the 100th Regiment, and left shortly afterwards for Dover, amidst the enthusiastic cheering of the men of the 100th Regiment, who almost to a man turned out of their own accord, and made the air ring with the expression of their loyalty.

In the evening the officers of the 100th Regiment gave a ball and supper, which was numerously attended, and went off with great eclat.

In further celebration of the day the non-commissioned officers of the regiment invited a numerous circle of friends to a ball and supper, which was, by the permission of the authorities, allowed to be held in the mess-room of the C range.

JUVENILE FETE AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

On the evening of Thursday, the 6th inst., the Lady Mayoress entertained a large party of juveniles in the spacious apartments of the Mansion House. The company, which exceeded 500 in number, commenced arriving shortly after six o'clock, and were received in the saloons by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress.

In the drawing-rooms were exhibited several of the patent revolving stereoscopes of Messrs. Negretti and Zambra, exhibiting their transparent views of Egypt and Nubia, the Holy Land, and also many views recently taken in India. There were also several educational microscopes of Messrs. Smith, Beck, and Beck; one of their achromatic microscopes in its most complete form; and some of their new achromatic stereoscopes, with transparent views of Spain, Saxony, Switzerland, &c.; and Gorham's colour-top, a beautiful contrivance for explaining the phenomena of colours. Mr. Ladd exhibited some new forms of microscopes, having a very light appearance combined with steadiness. In addition to these interesting and scientific objects, which excited a lively interest among the young guests, there were several stereoscopes on a pedestal, from Messrs. Knight and Co., with pictures from the Holy Land.

Dancing commenced in the saloon at seven o'clock, and was kept up with great spirit until eight, when the Egyptian Hall was thrown open for the exhibition of Mr. Cremer's display of natural magic; and in the course of his exhibition he displayed a variety of new tricks—marvels undiscovered by his admiring audience, who expressed their wonder and delight by repeated plaudits. During the intervals Master Drew Dear, ten years of age, performed a solo on the flute with great taste and execution. He is a pupil of Mr. Richardson, and has already had the honour of appearing before her Majesty.

Mr. Ladd, of Chancery-lane, was most successful in the exhibition of some new and scientific experiments of electricity, produced from a powerful induction-coil, containing six miles of wire, worked by a small galvanic battery, producing sparks and colours of a brilliant character by being passed through a partial vacuum of various gases.

The Lady Mayoress's young guests then danced in the Egyptian Hall until ten o'clock, when supper was served; and the party broke up soon after twelve o'clock, highly delighted with their kind and hospitable reception, and the varied amusements of the evening.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. T., Woolwich.—You must apply at the publishing office. The notice can only be inserted as an advertisement.

A MEMBER OF THE SIGLO CHESS CLUB.—Look again at your second variation. If Black play 2. R to Q 4th, as "Stella" recommends, it appears impossible for White to mate in three more moves.

V. L******, Hanover.—No. 1 is incorrectly described; Nos. 2, 5, and 7, form neat enigma; No. 3, being "suicidal"; 4 is middling; and 6 is much too palpitating.

EXCELSIOR.—See the solutions in the present Number.

A. Z., at Purcell's coffee-house, in Cornhill.

W. R., Glasgow.—As we suspected, you and the author of Problem No. 770, are at cross-purposes, through some error in the diagram from which you have worked. In that before us there is a Black Pawn at White's King's Kt's 3rd, which the diagram you send wants. It may possibly have been omitted in the early edition of the paper, though we have seen no copy without it.

R. P. GREN.—All much below the standard.

F. S. R.—The proposed defence shall have attention, although it certainly does not look very tempting.

QUERIST.—In the opening—

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 4. Q Kt to Q B 3rd Kt takes Kt

2. K B to Q B 4th Kt to K B 3rd 5. P to K 3rd

3. Kt to K B 3rd Kt takes K P 6. Castles

you ask if Black has the better game. The general opinion is that he has; but it always appeared to us that if White now play the very obvious move of Kt Kt to Q 4th the position is in his favour.

G. D.—We cannot see two solutions in "Stella's" problem. Mr. Wormald's, however, undoubtedly admits of even more.

BAXTER, Islington.—A meeting of chess-players under the presidency of Mr. F. Healey, the well-known problem composer, is held every Monday evening, from seven till half-past ten, at the Camden Athenaeum, Cawden-town; you can, no doubt, there obtain the necessary problem.

R. M.—There is a rumour that Mr. Murphy will play another match with Mr. Harrwitz. We hope it will prove well founded, for the result of the previous contest is not satisfactory, and Mr. Harrwitz appears to be the only player now in the field who is capable of making a creditable stand against the American. A report is current, too, that Mr. Murphy, in emulation of Paulsen, has undertaken to play twenty games simultaneously without board and menu.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 776 (JAN. 1).

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.

1. Q to Q B 5th Kt to K B 7th 3. P to K 4th Q to K B 4th, or

2. Q to K 7th P to K Kt 5th any move

(best) 4. Kt takes Q P (ch) Q or R takes Kt

5. Q or Kt mates

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 778 (JAN. 15).

(The preceding Problem by "Stella," and this by Mr. Wormald, were mistakenly numbered 776 and 777, instead of 777 and 778.)

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.

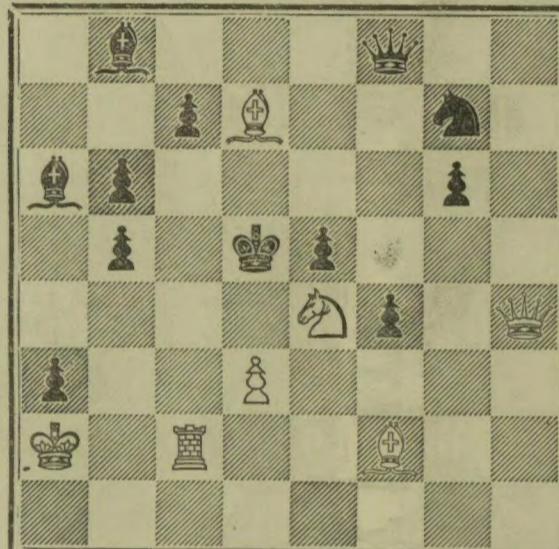
1. Q B to K R 6th P takes Kt 3. K to Q 2nd K moves

2. B to Q B square K takes R 4. K to Q 3rd (disc. ch)—Mate

PROBLEM NO. 779.

By Mr. F. HEALEY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

MR. STAUNTON gives "ALTER" the Pawn and Move.

(Remove White's K B Pawn from the board.)

BLACK ("ALTER.") WHITE (MR. S.) BLACK ("ALTER.") WHITE (MR. S.)

1. P to K 4th Q Kt to Q B 3rd It is extremely difficult here, in actual play, to determine whether this move or Kt to K Kt 3rd is preferable.

2. P to Q 4th P to K 4th

3. P to Q 5th Q Kt to K 2nd

4. P to K B 4th P takes P

5. P to K 5th Q Kt to K B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd

6. Kt to K B 3rd K B to Q B 4th

7. K B to Q 3rd K Kt to K 2nd

8. P to K 4th (P to K 4th)

(P to Q 6th would perhaps have been still more embarrassing for White.)

9. Castles (Very hazardous in the face of such an attack as Black can bring to bear on this wing.)

10. P to K R 5th Q Kt to K R sq

11. Kt to K B 5th K Kt to K B 4th

12. Kt to K B 4th K Kt to K B 3rd

13. P to K B 6th Q Kt to K B 3rd

14. Kt to Q B 3rd Q Kt to K 4th (ch)

15. K to K B sq (It is questionable whether Black would not have done better by moving the King to Queen's sq.)

16. K B takes Kt K to Kt sq

17. P to K R 6th Q takes B

(The best play; threatening to mate by advancing the Pawn another step next move.)

18. P to K Kt 3rd K Kt to K B 3rd

19. Q to K R 4th (From this point White has a winning advantage.)

20. Kt to K 2nd Q B takes K R P

(Much better than the mere obvious course of taking the K Pawn with the Q Bishop.)

21. Q to K 7th (ch) K R to K B 2nd

22. R takes Q P takes R

23. P takes Kt Q B to K B 4th

(From this point White has a winning advantage.)

24. Kt to K 2nd Q B takes K R P

(Played without due reflection. By taking the Q Bishop's Pawn it will be seen he leaves Black without any chance of retrieving himself.)

25. Kt takes K B P K takes K B P

26. P to Q B 3rd Q R to K sq

27. B to Q 2nd R to K 4th

28. R to K sq Q B to K 5th

29. B to K 3rd Q B takes Q P

30. B takes K B Q B to Q B 5th (ch)

31. K to B 2nd R takes B

32. P to Q K 3rd R to K B 4th

33. K to K 3rd R to Q Kt 4th

The game was contested for some time longer, and was finally declared a drawn battle.

THE MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN CAMBRIDGE AND HULL.—The match by correspondence between these clubs, which commenced many months ago, has recently terminated in favour of the Cambridge players, who, after an arduous struggle, succeeded in winning both games, which we shall give next week.

CHESS MATCH BY TELEGRAPH.—The series of games, by telegraph, which the Manchester Club had challenged to play against the Liverpool Club, and which the latter accepted with so much spirit, notwithstanding that their opponents were considered, in chess circles, to be the strongest club out of London, took place on Wednesday evening, resulting in a signal triumph for the Liverpool Club, who won three of the five games, and losing only one, the other being drawn. Five games were played, each between one member of each club, the competitors being arranged as follows, by ballot:—

LIVERPOOL MANCHESTER. LIVERPOOL MANCHESTER.

Game 1 .. Sparkes versus Cohen. Game 4 .. Soul versus Kipping.

Game 2 .. Szabo " Birch. Game 5 .. Smith " Duval.

Game 3 .. Schull " Hamel.

The first game was won by Mr. Sparkes; the second by Colonel Szabo; the third by Mr. Hamel; the fourth drawn; and the fifth was won by Mr. Smith. There was no stake in question, the match being one of honour, and having in view the object of testing the relative strength of the two clubs.

The first game decided was No. 1, in which, at 9.40 p.m., Mr. Cohen resigned to Mr. Sparkes, the secretary of the Liverpool Club; and at 5.30 the following morning the last game was terminated, the final score being, as we have said—Liverpool, 3; Manchester, 1; and 1 drawn.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief will hold a levee at one o'clock on Wednesday next, the 26th inst.

Lord Ailsa, according to report, is to be the new Knight of the Thistle, in place of the Earl of Haddington, deceased.

Lord

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JUVENILE BALL AT THE MANSION-HOUSE ON TWELFTH-NIGHT.—SEE PAGE 94.